THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 39. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

The despatches of Commander W. W. Jeffries, of the steamer Swatara, were received by Secretary Welles this morning. Commander Jeffries announces that he left Villa Franca, France, on the 8th of January, and arrived at Madeira on the 23d, which place he left the same day, after coaling. Very rough weather was experienced during the passage, but no damage was sustained by the vessel.

The prisoner will be delivered to Marshal Gooding to-day or to-morrow, and be safely lodged in jail. Prior to the arrival of the Swatara, the Navy Department issued instructions to Commodore Radford, at the Navy Yard, directing him, on the arrival of the Swatara, to have her anchored in the stream, and allow no communication with her. Admiral Goldsborough did not come on the Swatara, but remained on the flagship at Lisbon. A bench warrant was this morning issued from the Criminal Court by Judge Fisher, and is as follows:—

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, To WIT:—The United States of America to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, Greeting:—We command you that you take John H. Surratt, late of Washington county, if he shall be found within the county of Washington, in your said District, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, at the city of Washington, immediately, to answer unto the United States of and concerning a certain felony by him committed, as it is presented, and so forth. Hereof fail not, at your peril, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, Hon. George P. Fisher, Judge of our said Court, at the City of Washington, the 19th day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

On the back of which is the following indorsement:—"No. 4751. United States vs. John H. Surratt. Bench Warrant. Murder."

Marshal Gooding is ready to take charge of the prisoner as soon as he is notified by the Department of their readiness to deliver him to the civil authorities. He will then proceed to the Navy Yard with the above warrant, and take the prisoner in his custody, escorting him to the jail, where he will be placed in the custody of Warden Brown for safe keeping. Mr. Brown has lately had fitted up in the jail three ironclad cells, one on each floor, which are used for the confinement of murderers and desperate characters. Surratt will be placed in one of these cells, from which there is no possible chance for escape, and there is no doubt about his safe keeping. No one will be allowed to see him except his counsel and the officers of the prison.

The Swatara lies in the stream, about fifty yards from the wharves of the Navy Yard, and up to noon to-day, no communication whatever had been had with her, or from her, except that Commander Jeffries last evening reported to Admiral Radford a short time after her arrival, and left his despatches for the Department. The mail this morning was taken on board by a rope from the boat. The prisoner, Surratt, is confined below decks, strongly guarded, and is in excellent health. He speaks but very little, and positively denies that he is John Surratt. He is now clothed in garments furnished from the ship's stores, his Zouave uniform being much worn.

It is rumored that the subject was discussed in the Cabinet to-day, and it was decided to deliver the prisoner to the custody of Marshal Gooding to-morrow.—*Washington Star of last evening.*

General Thomas Gives the Rebellion One More Blow.

THE TONE OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 9, 1867.—Charles H. Smith, Mayor of the city of Rome, Ga., and others.—Gentlemen:—The Major-General commanding the department directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ult., addressed to Brevet Major-General Davis Tillson, commanding the sub-district of Georgia, giving statement of facts and circumstances which caused the arrest of certain citizens of Rome, Ga., for being concerned in the display of the flag of the late Southern Confederacy in that city, and asking that justice may be done and the prisoners released.

In your letter you state no disrespect was intended to the United States Government by the exhibition of the Confederate flag, and that the parties who displayed it have accepted in good faith the present status of affairs, and do acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United States Government, etc.

If that is the case it can only be supposed, presuming that they possess ordinary intelligence, that they misunderstood the present status of affairs, which is that the Rebellion has been decided to be a huge crime, embodying all the crimes of the decalogue, and that it has been conquered and disarmed, and that its very name and emblems are hateful to the people of the United States; and he must be indeed obtuse who expects, without offense, to parade before the eyes of loyal people that which they execrate, and their abhorrence of which they have expressed in the most emphatic language in which it is possible for a great nation to utter its sentiments.

It is pretended by certain newspapers that because no order had been issued from these headquarters that the flag of the Confederacy was not to see the light, the citizens were not warned that it would be a treasonable act.

This excuse is too puerile to answer, and unworthy of even a schoolboy. The young men arrested, as well as other citizens of the South, know well enough what is right and what is wrong in such manners, without waiting to be guided by orders especially naming and prohibiting displays honoring treason, and of course contemning loyalty. Were they so stupid as not to possess such innate sense of propriety, the order from these headquarters forbidding a Rebel glorification over the remains of the Rebel Brigadier-General Hanson should have been a sufficient warning that such performances would not be tolerated.

The sole cause of this and similar offenses lies in the fact that certain citizens of Rome, and a portion of the people of the States lately in rebellion, do not and have not accepted the situation, and that is, that the late civil war was a Rebellion, and history will so record it. Those engaged in it are and will be pronounced Rebels. Rebellion implies treason, and treason is a crime, and a heinous one, too, and deserving of punishment; and that traitors have not been punished is owing to the magnanimity of the conquerors. With too many people of the South the late civil war is called a Revolution, Rebels are called Confederates, loyalists to the whole country are called damned Yankees and traitors, and over the whole great crime, with its accursed record of slaughtered heroes, patriots murdered because of their true-hearted love of country, widowed wives and orphaned children, and prisoners of war slain amid such horrors as find no parallel in the history of the world, they are trying to throw the gloss of respectability, and thrusting with contumely and derision from their society the men and women who would not join hands with them in the work of ruining their country. Everywhere in the States lately in rebellion treason is respectable and loyalty odious. This the people of the United States, who ended the Rebellion and saved the country, will not permit; and all attempts to maintain this unnatural order of things will be met by decided disapproval.

As, however, it is presumed by the friends of the citizens arrested that they were so innocent as not to know that it was wrong for paroled prisoners and unpunished traitors to glory in their shame and flaunt the symbol of their crime in the face of the country, they will be released from confinement, with the understanding that no act of treason will be passed unnoticed when detected; and may they and others who think like them profit by the lesson they have received.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A. and A. A. G.

GREAT TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI.

A Man Murders his Wife, Murders his Two Boys, and Murders Himself—Other Murders Attributed to Him.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Brookfield, Mo., has the following relative to the late awful tragedy at that place. We copy:—

On Sunday noon, the 10th instant, Linn county was made the scene of one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded atrocities that ever occurred in this or any other county.

About five miles northwest of this town lived one Sidney S. Nichols, a native of Kentucky, aged fifty-four years; Jensey Nichols, his third wife, aged about fifty years; Sarah Jane Nichols, daughter of Sidney S. by a former marriage, aged sixteen years; and two boys, Nicholas Young and Thomas Young, sons of Jensey Nichols by a former marriage, aged respectively twelve years and nine years.

Sidney S. Nichols was the owner of a fine farm, with a good dwelling-house upon it, where the parties were living, and is estimated to have been worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

He seems to have been possessed of a most wicked and vindictive disposition; was quarrelsome with his neighbors, and has, in fact, for a long time been a perfect terror to all the neighboring farmers.

He had so maltreated his last wife, Jensey Nichols, that until within a month past they had not lived together for a long time; but a compromise had been effected, and she had gone back to his house, taking with her her two sons, Nicholas and Thomas Young.

In a neighboring cabin lived James Nichols, aged twenty-six years, a son of Sidney S., and on Sunday morning he went to his father's for the purpose of getting Nicholas and Thomas Young to assist him in moving into another cabin on the same farm. Jensey Nichols, their mother, objected to their going, giving as a reason her dislike of James' wife, which brought about an altercation between the old couple; but the two boys finally went with James, leaving the old couple (still quarrelling) and his daughter Sarah Jane alone in the house.

Their quarrel of words finally embraced in its scope questions touching the ownership of certain real estate, of which she accused him of trying to defraud her. Upon this he told her he would not stand such talk any longer, and, rising from his chair, went to a bureau drawer, and took therefrom a navy revolver. His daughter begged him not to shoot, but was told to get out of the way or he would shoot her. She rushed out of doors, and immediately heard the report of a pistol, when, looking into the door or window, she saw her stepmother lying on the floor.

She at once ran to her brother James' house, and told him what had happened, when they started back together towards the house, and soon met their father. He told his son what he had done, and called for the two boys, Nicholas and Thomas, to come with him if they wanted to see their mother again. They went with him, followed by Sarah Jane, James returning to his own house. When the daughter reached the house, she looked in, and saw them all sitting in chairs around the fire-place, the old woman having risen from the floor. Sarah Jane being afraid to go in, went behind the house, when she was still further terrified by hearing three more shots, when she started again to run to James, but was stopped by her father, who came out of the house with a tin box in his hand, which he told her contained his deeds and papers, and he told her he had shot his wife and the two boys, and was going to shoot himself. He then kissed his daughter and bade her good-by, he returning to his house, and she running to find her brother.

After she left the house the monster dragged the bodies of his wife and two boys out into the yard, laying them side by side on the grass; and just as James, with some neighbors, came hurrying to the scene, they saw him stand erect by the side of the prostrate bodies, place the muzzle of the revolver to his own head, fire, and fall by the side of his victims. When they were reached life was extinct in the old man, in his wife, and in the youngest boy. The oldest boy, Nicholas, still lingers, but the physicians say there is no hope of his recovery.

This would seem to form a chapter of horrors that would satisfy the most insatiable lover of such tales of cruelty and blood, but since this event has occurred additional stories are told of him, which appear entirely credible and in perfect keeping with the character of this fiend.

His first wife, when one day on her way to a neighbor's house, was attacked on the road by some one in woman's garb, who came suddenly from the brush by the roadside, and was so terribly beaten by a hickory pole, that she lived but a short time afterwards, and it has always been supposed that it was her husband who administered the beating.

His second wife had been dangerously ill of a fever, and, while lying very low, he one day took her from her bed, bolstered her up in a chair, which he placed close before the fire-place, and then, kindling up a roaring hot fire, went away and left her. She was found in this position dead by some neighbor who chanced to come in.

His old father was one day taken violently ill with a congestive chill. Some of the family or neighbors went for a physician, and, as it happened to be during a time of high water, when the creek near his house was impassable except by the use of a fallen tree across the branch, he went with his axe and chopped off one end of the tree, dropping it into the stream, so that the doctor failed to reach his house until the next day, when the old man was found dead.

There are still other rumors afloat, apparently well founded, of the throwing of one of his sons on the fire, and burning him to death; of cruel mistreatment to a little girl that lived in his family until finally taken away by order of the court, of an unsuccessful attempt to poison his third wife but a short time ago.

MURDER AT STEWARTSVILLE N. J.

A Woman Murdered in the Absence of Her Husband—Her Body Found, with the Head Terribly Mangled, in a Cellar of the House—The Murderer at Large, Etc.

On Saturday last, a Mrs Kaze, residing at Stewartsville, near Belvidere, was brutally murdered by a man supposed to be named Babcock. The particulars are as follows:—The husband of the unfortunate woman, a respectable working man, returned from his work at noon and found his wife absent, although his meal was prepared for him. Supposing she had gone on a visit to one of the neighbors, he made no search for her, and again resumed his work. Returning in the evening he found his wife still absent, and he began to fear for her safety. Upon inquiry, he ascertained that a colored girl had visited the house during the afternoon, but was met at the door by the man Babcock, who would not allow her to enter, and finally drove her from the premises by threatening to kill her. Mr. Kaze then procured the assistance of neighbors, and searched his house for a clue to his wife's whereabouts. Upon opening a trap-door and descending into a subcellar, he discovered her dead body in an erect position, the head horribly mutilated and crushed. The excitement in the neighborhood was intense upon the facts becoming known, and immediate steps were taken for the arrest of the murderer.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The French papers record an act of intolerance on the part of the Mayor of Bourron, who has just caused a Protestant child to be interred in the portion of the cemetery reserved for criminals and suicides.

THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Additional Particulars—Statements of the Murderer, Mrs. Langheiser and Young Henry—Condition of the Injured Parties, Etc.

The facts published yesterday in relation to the dreadful tragedy which was enacted on Monday night at the premises No. 225 West Thirty-eighth street, were as complete as the lateness of the hour would admit of. From inquiries made yesterday some additional particulars were obtained; but until the Coroner's investigation is held it is not likely that the exact circumstances will transpire.

The alleged murderer, Schnobel, is now confined in a cell at the Twentieth Precinct Station House, in West Thirty-fifth street, awaiting the result of the inquest. The prisoner is apparently a well built, medium-sized man, forty-two years of age, and with partially grey hair. He is by no means an evil-looking person; but at the time when seen his garments and face were spotted with the blood of his victims, which had not yet been removed.

He was laboring under considerable mental excitement, but conversed willingly with those around him, though an occasional indescribable look of terror—indicative of the inward feelings of the man—crossed his countenance, and his voice frequently trembled. In regard to the antecedents and details of the tragedy Schnobel was not unwilling to speak, and with the services of Officer Teichman as interpreter, made substantially the following statement:—

SCHNOBEL'S STATEMENT.

My name is William Schnobel; I am a native of Ludwigslust, near Hamburg, Germany; forty-two years of age, and a shoemaker by occupation; I have been in this country since June, 1865; reside at No. 225 West Thirty-eighth street, and work at Manhattanville; I know Langheisher (Heise, as reported yesterday), and supported his wife and child for twelve weeks; he was paralyzed in both arms, and went to the hospital the day before New Year; I have lived with Mrs. Langheiser since the 1st of January with the consent of the husband, who was unable to support her and the child, as he was in the hospital; I generally go to Manhattanville on Monday morning, and returning on Saturday night pass Sunday in West Thirty-fifth street; last night, as I was lying in the bed, this Henry family, father, mother and son, (the latter about twenty-five years of age), came into my room, and shouted "Out with them!" They pulled me out of bed, and during the scuffle I did the stabbing with a recently sharpened shoe knife which I had in the room; the defendants then left the room, and subsequently some person broke in a panel of the door; the police came in soon afterwards, and I was arrested; I did the stabbing in self-defense, and was not drunk at the time; I never was married.

This statement differs in many respects from the accounts given by young Nicholas Henry, one of the surviving victims of the tragedy.

STATEMENTS OF YOUNG HENRY AND MRS. LANGHEISER.

Nicholas, who is now confined to his bed at his residence, No. 208 West Thirty-eighth street, suffering under three wounds in the abdomen, states that the tragedy occurred in the yard, just off the apartment occupied by Schnobel. The latter has been threatening to kill some one, and was standing in the doorway just before the occurrence. Jacob Henry, the father, was first stabbed in the left side, and fell to the ground a corpse. The mother and son were next attacked, and being unable to defend themselves, were badly wounded before they could escape. Jacob Henry (the deceased) was about fifty-five years of age, and is said to have been the owner of the premises where he was murdered; he therefore objected to any part of it being occupied by Schnobel and Mrs. Langheiser while in the enjoyment of their illicit love.

Mrs. Langheiser, who is a native of Bavaria, twenty-four years of age, and by no means a good-looking woman, states that she was absent at the time the murder was committed, and consequently knows nothing of the affair itself, save what she has been told. She did not deny living with Schnobel as his wife, but stated that it was a necessity, as her husband had been unable to support her and the child. Mrs. Langheiser, however, is more reticent than her paramour on the subject, a fact perhaps partially owing to her confinement in the Station House, where she awaits the Coroner's investigation. Her husband, Wendel Langheiser, some years her senior, returned from the hospital on Monday, the 12th instant, and although he was missing last night, he turned up this morning. He stated that he did not know Schnobel when he went to the hospital, and on his return was unable to prevent his wife from living with him. From the foregoing statements it will be seen that there is falsehood somewhere, and it will probably be impossible to arrive at the truth until the inquest is concluded.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED PARTIES—POST MORTEM INQUEST, ETC.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Henry and her son were in about the same condition as on the preceding night, and it was deemed probable that they would ultimately recover. The former is wounded in the breast and wrist, the latter in the abdomen.

Coroner Gamble empanelled a jury and announced that the inquest would be commenced at ten o'clock this morning, at the Station House on West Thirty-fifth street. From the post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, made by Deputy Coroner Shaw, it appears that the murderer's knife entered between the third and fourth ribs on the left side, and that hemorrhage was the immediate cause of death.

All day yesterday the vicinity of the house was thronged by curious people endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the scene of the murder or of the deceased, but every avenue leading to the yard was guarded by the police, who refused admission to all those who had no business there.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GARRISON.—The amount subscribed for a money testimonial to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in honor of his "long and unselfish consecration to freedom," reaches over twenty thousand dollars. The subscriptions of $50 to $100 are very numerous, and include Congressmen Wilson, Cumner, Ames, Alley, Governors Bullock, Andrew and Claflin, Hon. Wm. Whitney, and many other distinguished citizens of Massachusetts. Mr. Hooper, J. L. Bowditch, Ticknor & Fields, and seven other parties gave $200 each. The following persons contributed $500 each:—Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, N. Y.; Samuel May, Esq., Boston; William ... Coffin, Boston; John M. Forbes, Boston; William F. Weld, Boston; Ellen D. Draper, Milford; John Bertram, Salem; Thos. Mott and William Sellers & Co., Philadelphia; Francis G. Shaw, and E. Warren Weston, New York.

—The February number of Hurd & Houghton's republication of *London Society* is the most attractive of the series so far issued here. One writer gives some pleasant gossip about "Breakfast;" another has something new to say about "Clubs;" "Sketches of the English Bench and Bar" are continued, as also "Visits in Country Houses" and "Before the Footlights," while a good deal of information is contained in a "Winter in St. Petersburg." The illustrations are numerous and generally very good. Two "Valentine" articles will have especial interest now.

THIRD EDITION

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY

A MURDER IN OPEN COURT.

The Antecedents of the Parties, and the Incentives to the Deed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

About 10 o'clock this morning the court-room of the Quarter Sessions was the scene of a tragedy which is quite unparalleled in the history of crime. As a man by the name of George Eller, was being brought into the court room, to be placed on trial for the alleged commission of an outrage upon the person of a young girl, the father of the latter, Thomas Leis, placed a pistol at his heart and fired, the ball entering the body of Eller just above the left nipple, and causing almost instant death. The circumstances attending the commission of this terrible act, together with the past relations of the two parties to each other, were as follows:—

The murdered man was a tailor by trade, and resided at No. 870 Orchard street, below Poplar. He was about thirty years of age, was of the ordinary height, of slight build, with dark hair, and slight beard upon the chin and upper lip, and when he met his summary fate was neatly attired in a plain black suit.

Thomas Leis, the avenger of his daughter's shame, and, as it is also supposed, of his own imagined personal wrongs, was a near neighbor of his victim, as his residence was at No. 850 Orchard street. During the war he was a member of the Twelfth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Colonel William Frishmuth, of this city.

His reputation with his companions in arms was none of the best, all efforts made by the officers to get efficient service out of him having failed. In 1863, while the regiment was in camp at or near Georgetown, D. C., Leis deserted, but he was afterwards taken, and kept for some time in confinement. From this restraint he managed to escape, whether through the connivance of others or by his own unaided exertions was never discovered, and he was not retaken.

Residing so closely to each other, it was natural that the families of the two men should be on terms of intimacy, but about a year ago their friendly relations towards each other were disturbed by some financial transactions, considerable enmity being the result. In some manner Leis became indebted to Eller in the sum of $200, for the payment of which the latter made frequent demand, offering finally to settle the indebtedness for $150. Mrs. Leis then made an effort to pay the debt off, and, with this end in view, she endeavored to dispose of some certificates of stock in a land association. She was unable to find a purchaser. Her husband finally heard of her operations, and became much incensed at Eller on account of his importunity.

On the 16th of April, 1866, Eller attempted to commit an outrage upon the person of a daughter of Leis, about twelve years of age, and named Louisa. There are various rumors afloat concerning the circumstances attending the commission of this offense, which we refrain from making public on account of their conflicting nature. For this alleged offense Eller was arrested and held in $1500 bail, Mr. George W. Rankin becoming his security. On the 3d of May, 1866, he was indicted for the offense, but shortly afterwards he left the city, going to Harrisburg, it is said. His bail was forfeited, and suit brought, judgment being obtained and execution issued some months since.

On the 19th of December last, Eller was again arrested, on a bail process issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and committed to await his trial. For this purpose he was brought into Court on several occasions during the recent term of the Court, but for some reason the trial was postponed from time to time.

This morning the prisoner was again brought from the County Prison, to be placed on trial. Just as he was passing into the Court-room by the prisoners' entrance, tipstave Kreitzer being immediately behind him, Leis, who was in waiting just within the room, stepped up and drew a pistol from his side pocket, which he placed at the breast of Eller, and fired at once. On receiving the contents of the pistol, Eller jumped up, gave a scream, and fell back in the arms of the tipstave. The shot proved fatal in a few minutes, and the body was removed to the Clerk's office of the Quarter Sessions, and from there to the Coroner's office. About an hour afterwards the wife of the deceased visited the Coroner's office, exhibiting a great deal of emotion on account of the calamity which had fallen so suddenly upon her.

As soon as the crime was committed, Leis was taken before Judge Ludlow, who had just entered the Court-room.

The report of the pistol had caused a great commotion in the Court-room, several of the ladies who were in attendance as witnesses fainting away.

Judge Ludlow having secured the renewal of good order, listened to the testimony of several officers and others who had witnessed the affair. The Judge was remarkably cool and collected, notwithstanding the confusion prevailing; and having heard the testimony, he addressed the prisoner as follows:—

"This is not the proper occasion for comments upon the occurrence of this morning, but I must say, upon whatever provocation, it was one of the most audacious, bold-faced deeds upon record. I order that you be taken to the County Prison, and there be kept in custody to await trial at the next term of the court for the murder of George Eller."

The prisoner was then removed by the officers and taken at once to the County Prison. He is a stout and square-built man, about five feet seven inches in height, his eyes dark, as well as his hair and whiskers, the latter worn only upon the chin and upper lip.

He is, apparently, about forty-five years of age, and exhibited great composure from first to last. Thus far all expressions of public sympathy have been entirely with the prisoner, but the elicitation of all the facts in the case may cause a change in this respect.

The inquest on the body of Eller will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Arrest of a Murderer.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—George A. Ellsworth, who acted as a telegraph operator during John Morgan's raids, and who shot and killed James Smathers, at Sharpsburg, Bath county, Kentucky, on Saturday last, was arrested near Lexington, Kentucky, yesterday.

General Sheridan at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—General Sheridan arrived in this city last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 95¾; Reading, 103⅜; Canton Company, 45¾; Erie Railroad, 85⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 117⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¾; Michigan Southern, 72⅜; New York Central, 108⅝; Illinois Central, 115⅝; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 182; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 111¼; do. 1864, 108⅜; do. 1865, 109; new issue, 106⅜; Ten-forties, 104⅜; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 87¾; sight do., 9½; Gold closed at 140¾. Money 6 per cent.

An Interview with General Grant—What He Says of the South.

Special Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—We paid our respects to Grant at his headquarters on Saturday. We found him hard at work, but cordial as usual in receiving friends. We had last met him at City Point, just before the grand and decisive movement that crushed out the Rebellion. Then he appeared careworn and almost prostrated by his great labors. Now he gives evidence of an easier life and less exacting duties.

He is, however, the same calm, modest, eminently sensible and well-poised man, whose military combinations broke the back of rebellion and brought the traitors to a surrender. He conversed freely upon the condition of the country, and there is no attempt at concealment of his views. The questions put to him and his answers were substantially as follows:—

Q. The Rebellion was put down by the strong arm of military power under your direction, and surely the work was well done. Now the question is, what policy shall be pursued for the reorganization of the late Rebel States?

A. No, the work is not all done. The fighting is finished, but the very important matter of reconstruction is yet to be completed. I think if the Southern States had accepted the amendment instead of rejecting it so hastily, they would have been admitted by Congress in December, but now I think they will have to take the amendment, and manhood suffrage besides. Congress will insist upon this.

Q. How are affairs at the South, General? Is it true that in Texas, and many other sections, no adequate protection is given to Union men?

A. It is true that in a large proportion of Texas a Union man is not safe if beyond the limits of military protection. In and about Galveston a better state of things exists, and a majority of the people, I have no doubt, would be glad to have the laws enforced. In many other sections of the South loyal men have no proper security for life and property unless they are so located as to be taken care of by the military.

The Civil Courts fail to punish offenses against Union citizens, white and black. And as for that matter they were always remiss. I am told that no murderer who had held what is called a respectable position before he committed the crime was ever hung or otherwise punished in the State of Virginia, and I believe the same is true of most, if not all, the late slave States.

Q. You say, General, the Civil Courts have failed to protect Unionists at the South. Well, are not the so-called State Governments there the greatest of all failures?

A. That is a political question for Congress to decide. I only give facts, and others may construe them as they please. I believe that large numbers at the South would be glad to have the laws enforced impartially; in some parts this is the sentiment of the majority. But the trouble is they are overcome by the lawless element, and cannot enforce justice.

Q. Well, in any event, there can be no more fighting?

A. Oh, no, unless Brooks and Wood, and that Copperhead set, get up their threatened war, and there it some doubt, I think, whether they will undertake to carry out their threats.

One of our party, Mr. C. O. Greene, of Troy, who is on his way to Augusta, Ga., here made the inquiry whether a Union man is perfectly safe in travelling South?

A. Oh, yes, perfectly safe. There is no danger at all on the regular lines of travel. But then if you should stop and get into angry political discussions, there would be danger in some places, no doubt. In that case shooting would probably be passed off as justifiable homicide, if the murderer was arrested at all.

After passing compliments, etc., we bade the General good day, all our party being highly pleased with the interview, and feeling strengthened in the conviction that U. S. Grant is not only fit to be General, but eminently fit to hold the more exalted position of President of the United States, to which a loyal people will call him. J. M. F.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Glassy vs. Hestonville and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injury received by a child of plaintiff in being run over by one of the cars of the defendants. Verdict for plaintiff, $300.

John O'Brien vs. John O'Byrne. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $108·50.

John Gallagher vs. City of Philadelphia. An action to recover for work and labor done upon a public school-house in the Second Ward. Verdict for plaintiff, $125·44.

The National Bank of Germantown vs. Charles S. Johnson. An action to recover for a balance overdrawn by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, $308.

Samuel Lafeter vs. Frankford and Southwark City Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff, in being thrown from his wagon and crippled by being run into by the cars of defendants. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Martin vs. Hurst. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $75.

Isaac D. Lochman vs. Van Court, appellant. An action to recover for money borrowed. Verdict for plaintiff, $2100·20.

Orphans' Court—Judges Pierce and Brewster.—The Orphans' Court argument list is before this Court.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—J. R. Valentine, Assistant United States Attorney.—The United States vs. Frederick Sweeney. The defendant in this case was charged with keeping a distillery, and carrying on the distilling business without license and bond.

The allegation of the United States was that, on the 26th of December last, M. H. Brooks and William Kneass went into a basement in South Tenth street, and there discovered mash, barrels, and other apparatus for distilling liquor; that the defendant was in the place, and himself said, "We are fixing up for something of the kind," when reference was made of the distilling of whisky; and also that he had no bond or license.

The defense attacked the credibility of the United States witnesses, especially of Kneass, who, upon his first examination, did not say that the defendant had said he was preparing for anything, and did so testify until called to the stand the second time, when his memory had been refreshed, as he said. It was also argued that the United States had not proved that defendant owned this basement, or this apparatus, as several families were living in the house, nor that anybody actually was or had been engaged in distilling liquor. On trial. J. P. O'Neil for defendant.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson and Strong.—The following case was argued:—Baumgardner vs. The Improvement Company.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow—Prison cases are still before the Court. After the excitement and confusion consequent upon the shooting of the prisoner George Eller, by Thos. Leis, in open Court, before the eyes of the Judge and jury, had been quieted down and order had been restored, which Judge Ludlow, in his determined way, very soon succeeded in doing, the regular business of the Court was commenced.

The case of Conrad Brannon, charged with keeping a ferocious dog, was then called. The defendant resides in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Monroe sts., and has been keeping dogs for some time, which have been biting and annoying the people of that vicinity. The defense set up was that the prosecution was not brought for the purpose of ridding the neighborhood of the alleged nuisance, but with the intention of gratifying spite and malice against Brannon, who had a lawsuit against the prosecutors; and also that the dog is a "poodle," and not one of the biting kind. On trial.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution, as they have no confidence in the permanency of present prices. Sales of a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $11@12·50; including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·75@13·50; fancy brands at $14·50@16·50; extras at $9@10·50; and superfine at $8·75 a barrel. Rye Flour is dull. Small sales at $7@7·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Prime Wheat attracts considerable attention and holders are firm in their views, but in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks the transactions are small. Sales of Pennsylvania, red at $2·75@3. We quote Southern do. at $3@3·20; and white at $3·20@3·35. 700 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·35. In Corn there is more activity, and sales of 10,000 bushels were made at 98c.@$1 for new yellow and $1 for white. Oats remain without quotable change. Sales of 3000 bushels at 56@57 cents.

In Cloverseed no new features to present. Sales of 400 bushels on private terms; and some at $8@8·75. 115 bushels Timothy sold at $3·62, a decline. Flaxseed is selling at $3·10@3·02.

Whisky—The illicit article sells at $1·25@1·30.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, February 20, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107 for small, and 106¾ for large, an advance of ¼, and August 7·30s at 105¼, no change. 101½ was bid for 10-40s; 110 for 6s of 1881; 111¼ for old 5-20s; and 105¼ for July 7·30s.

City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 90¼, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51¼@51¾, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, a decline of ¼; Minehill at 57, no change; Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; and Norristown at 51½, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Union sold at 40½; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 20¾@20¾, an advance of ¼; 31 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 47½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26¼ for Girard College; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment. Girard sold at 56½; 153 was bid for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 95 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 60 for Commonwealth, and 124 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, a slight decline; 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32½ for preferred do.; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 53¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅞; 11 A. M., 136⅝; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 137⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., De Haven & Bro., announce their readiness to make conversions into the consolidated Five-twenties of 1865 of all three issues of the Seven-thirties, on terms highly advantageous to the holders of these Treasury Notes, the first series of which will mature in the coming month of August, while the second and third issues will not mature before the respective months of June and July, 1868. The consolidated Five-twenties bear interest in coin at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which, with gold at even 135, is equal to 8 1-10 per cent. in lawful money, while the currency rate of interest on the Seven-thirty notes is 7 3-10 per cent. per annum.

PROFITS ON THE EXCHANGE.—The principal business done on Third street is the conversion of the Seven-thirties into Five-twenties. At present rates a good profit is made by those holding the Seven-thirties issued in August; for instance, a bond of—

$1060 of 7·30s sell for	.	$1058·75
Four days' interest		89—1059·55
$1000 5-20s of July cost	.	$1060·00
Interest in gold	.	3·33
Premium on gold	.	2·69—1048·98
		$10·57

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is quoted at 6@7 per cent., and the latter has been paid by good houses on best collaterals. Exceptional loans are made at 5, but these cases are getting less frequent. In commercial paper the rates are 7 per cent. for best names, and quite high prices for paper not in best credit. There is a large counter business in 7·30s and 5-30s, the public being disposed to sell the former and buy the latter, to get the profit made in the exchange. For the moment the advantage is equal to 50 days' accumulated interest in gold, on the 5-20s, minus two commissions, or ¼ per cent."

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136¾@137; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17+; do., July, 1864, 17; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110¼@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 111@111¼; do., 1864, 108@108½; do., 1865, 108⅜@109; do. new, 106@106¼; 10-40s, coupon, 101¼@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅛@106; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105½; 3d series, 105⅛@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 20.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Island Home, Liswell, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, Charleston, S. C., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, via New Castle, D. Cooper & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Lancaster, Coffin, from Liverpool, via Queenstown Dec. 26 (having put in for repairs, as before reported), with mdse. to John R. Penrose. Experienced heavy westerly gales, split sails, and was 28 days up to the Banks; between the Banks and Georges had heavy westerly gales all the time; between Nantucket and Georges was struck with a heavy squall from the southwest, carried away the foretopmast and every yard forward, likewise blew all the head sails away, and carried away the head of the main and mizzen topgallant masts at the same time; February 5, lat. 42 07, lon. 62 09 W., passed alongside the barque Alice, of London, found her deal loaded and water-logged, hatches burst open, main and mizzen masts gone by the deck, foremast standing, and abandoned.

Ship John L. Dimmock, Harwood, 28 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Brig, barque Minna, Stunkel, from New York, in ballast to G. W. Berdadou & Bro.

Barque A. M. Lovett, Lovett, from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque Imperador, Christian, 30 days from Pernambuco, in ballast to A. F. Bunting.

Schr Nor Wester, Foster, from Fortune Bay, via Gloucester, Mass., with fish to order.

BELOW.

Barque Onni, from London.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, from New Orleans.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Camilla, Hurlburt, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst., and remained 18th.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Arrived, steamship Missouri, Hudson, from New Orleans.
Steamship Victor, Gates, from New Orleans.
Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah.
Steamship Quaker City, West, from Charleston.
Steamship El Cid, Hobart, from Newbern.
Steamship Flambeau, Ever

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Southern Fools.

From the Tribune.

We presume the South has no larger proportion of donkeys than other sections; but they seem to be endowed with a decidedly louder bray. And it is a general misfortune that this bray is echoed and re-echoed all over the country.

Some two weeks ago, a number of our most respectable citizens—generally, we believe, such as are deemed "conservatives," but in the average little addicted to politics—called a public meeting to consider and act on the subject of Southern distress. (We believe the movement was prompted, if not originated, by certain of our city's noblest women, who could not imagine that there was aught political or partisan in an effort to feed the famishing.) This meeting Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley were invited to address, and did so. Thereupon, absurd paragraphs appeared in certain Southern journals, inveighing against the presumption or bad taste of the above-named in getting up meetings to relieve Southern distress—which they never thought of doing. They simply obeyed a call which no civilized human being could have decently declined. Either of them may have spoken well or ill, and be liable to criticism or rebuke accordingly; but their speaking at all is wholly the affair of others.

Mr. George Peabody recently saw fit to make a large gift in aid of education at the South; placing the money in trust with certain eminent and estimable citizens, North and South. His was a noble act—one of many that have served to make every American proud to own him as a fellow-countryman. We are sure that seven eighths of the Southern people honor and bless him therefor. But these are silently grateful; while the few malignant donkeys lift up their heels against him after the fashion of their kind, accompanied by brayings which disgust but, unhappily, do not deafen. It seems that a majority of the trustees designated by Mr. Peabody live north of the Potomac—whereat the donkeys vociferate as though Robert C. Winthrop, George Riggs, etc., were hair-brained "fanatics," intent on subverting "Southern institutions."

Of course there is no answering such donkeyisms, unless with a cudgel. And so of the simulated fear that "niggers" will absorb the lion's share of the great banker's bounty. Mr. Peabody was never a politician—probably never voted — and is the furthest possible from being any sort of a radical. He could not, of course, stipulate that the most ignorant and least favored moiety of the Southern youth should receive no benefit from his munificent gift; but if the blacks shall ever get a dime out of each dollar of it, they will be decidedly lucky.

There is a bitter, venemous, hateful clique at the South, who clutch at every opportunity to parade their chagrin and wrathful grief in view of the downfall of the Rebellion. This clique makes noise out of all proportion to its numbers and real importance. Let a wise and firm policy prevail at Washington, and it will speedily sink into its proper insignificance.

Southern Reconstruction and Restoration—A Decisive Settlement.

From the Herald.

"Land ho!" waking up from an ugly dream, "land ho!" shouts Greeley. "A gleam of daylight!" in a feeble voice responds Raymond, over the new Senate bill for the reconstruction and restoration of the Rebel States; and when such doubting Thomases are satisfied, we must be near the island of San Salvador. In truth, this Senate bill gives us a simple, complete, comprehensive, and decisive settlement of this whole Southern difficulty, starting with the collapse of Jeff. Davis at Appomattox Court House, and covering the whole ground to the readmission of the regenerated Rebel States into full communion in Congress.

In the first place, all the Southern legislative experiments of President Johnson, from the beginning, are swept aside, experiments which, as experience has proved, have been the only obstructions in the way. In the next place Congress, assuming its full authority, proposes the temporary re-establishment of martial law over the ten outside Rebel States, thus placing them back at the point of the President's unauthorized departure. Next, on a basis of universal male suffrage, "excepting such persons, guilty of rebellion or other crimes, as may be disfranchised," the bill provides for the reorganization of said States; and next, on the basis of the great Constitutional amendment, when it shall have been proclaimed part of the supreme law of the land, these States are to be restored to Congress. "Death and destruction," cry the intractable Copperheads; life and salvation to the South, say we, are embodied in the measure. "Negro domination," exclaims Senator Saulsbury. But why should he be alarmed, when, by his own testimony, "the negro never has been the superior of the white man, and God Almighty and the valor of our race will prevent him (the Lord be praised) from ever becoming his superior." "You propose to organize hell in the State of Louisiana," says Mr. Doolittle—but, Mr. Doolittle, this bill proposes to do much the other way. "This is war," he again exclaims; but, Mr. Doolittle, you are again mistaken; for it is peace.

Remembering that Southern slavery and all its political safeguards (a mighty mass of broken rubbish) have been consumed in the fires of war, the bill takes the Southern blacks out of the field of Northern politics and places them under the care and control of the Southern whites. It ends the negro agitation in bringing the negro to the political status which he must ultimately be granted; and in harmonizing the interests of both races South, it will bring them into a happy accord. Otherwise, in the effort to rebuild upon the laws and prejudices of slavery, of caste and color, the two races, though relieved of slavery, must drift to the bloody scenes of St. Domingo from the same incitements of political inequality. If the Southern dominant white race, therefore, will only recognize their present situation and act upon these ideas with a will, they may, under this ultimatum of Congress, still be restored in season to wield the Southern balance of power, with the aid of their blacks, in the approaching Presidential election. The choice will rest with them to come in or remain outside till they have learned their lesson.

The alternative presented to Mr. Johnson is equally clear. He must cut loose from the malign influences that have led him astray, or walk the plank. His Mephistopheles has been Mr. Seward, who, with his "good man Friday," Thurlow Weed, has been working his wires mainly to control the New York Custom House, and the other Federal spoils and plunder here, without much concern for Mr. Johnson. When Mr. Seward, on that deplorable Chicago pilgrimage, proclaimed his adhesion to Mr. Johnson, as President or King, a sharp eye would have seen the danger of such blarney and turned the unscrupulous sycophant adrift. But Mr. Johnson may still repair all his damages in yielding gracefully to Congress. A veto of this bill, or anything like bad faith in executing it, when it shall have been proclaimed a law, will bring him before the Senate as a high court of impeachment, where, for certain "high crimes and misdemeanors," he will be tried, convicted, condemned, and removed, and Chief Justice Chase, as presiding judge, will pronounce his sentence.

The case, with the South and with Mr. Johnson, is foreclosed and admits of no further appeal. His appeal to the people last fall, though he would not believe their verdict, has settled the question. He ought then to have acted upon the tailor's sound maxim that "a stitch in time saves nine." But still he may save himself and his administration in doing the work out out by Congress. The Southern State rights coat of Calhoun is too high in the waist and too short in the tail for the present fashions, and to be "sound on the goose" it is no longer the style to "damn a nigger, anyhow." This fact is beginning to be understood by the Northern Democracy. They are almost ready to admit that negro suffrage will not destroy "the Constitution of our fathers." We must say, however, that upon this bill of Congress the Democrats of both Houses have adhered to the folly of the old woman who persisted in sweeping the sea tide out of her door till drowned in her cabin. But with all their follies and obstinate blundering since Beauregard's initial bombardment of Fort Sumter, the Democratic party, like Mr. Johnson, may still recover a solid position in a new departure. Recognizing the settlement of the Southern problem, they have only to fall in with the prevailing public opinion upon the bank question, the tax question, or the money question in all phases, in order to rally the masses of the people around them, North and South, whites and blacks. With the settlement of the Southern question and the negro question, the money question will rule the day, and upon this great question, as it stands, the party in power is the party of the moneyed aristocracy arrayed against the great body of the people. Here, then, leaving Southern reconstruction to "manifest destiny"—here, upon this money question, is the proper field for the restoration of the Democratic party. After a sixty years' contest the negro has fairly beaten them on every point; but, in "dropping the nigger," and in reviving Old Hickory's fight upon the money question, they may rise again into power.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empire.

From the World.

The tone of the Emperor Napoleon's speech to the Corps Legislatif, of which the Atlantic cable on Monday gave us a general summary, forcibly brings before the mind the most interesting question both for France and for the world at large which remains to be answered with regard to the Napoleonic Empire. That question concerns the probable stability of the imperial throne upon the death of its present occupant.

Heretofore Napoleon III, in his public addresses and letters, has spoken not only as one having authority, but as one whose authority was alike indisputable and unshakable. Both in the manner of his advent to power and in the extraordinary results of material greatness and prosperity which have been secured to France by his administration of her resources, there has been much, it must be admitted, to explain, if not to justify, the almost Messianic light in which the third Napoleon has seemed habitually to look upon himself and the system he has been founding. It is excusable perhaps in the exiles of Cayenne or of Claremont, in the Republicans who have been kept by the empire at hard labor under the tropics, or in the princes whom the empire has excluded from the Tuileries, that the should persist in tracing all the marvellous history of the last fifteen years back to a single bloody day of December on the Paris Boulevards. But foreign observers, be their political preferences what they may, cannot be expected to accept so crude and superficial an explanation of a system of phenomena so vast and so imposing. No impartial student of French affairs, we presume, now doubts that the overthrow of the French Assembly in 1851, although it was directly effected by the military power in the hands of the Executive, was substantially ratified by the masses of the French people. It would argue, indeed, but poorly, either for the intelligence of France or for the fitness of Frenchmen to govern themselves, could it be proved that they considered the hot-headed, impracticable, and despotic hydra which, under divers forms, called itself an "Assembly" from 1848 to 1851, to be either a liberal or a practicable Government. Whatever else may be said of the change from the system of 1848 to the system of 1852, it cannot truly be alleged that it was for France a decline from a greater to a less degree of constitutional liberty. And the strength which Louis Napoleon gradually acquired after the events of December, 1861, first as Prince President and then as Emperor, must really be credited, we believe, not only to the restoration of order and the consequent progress of trade and industry under the new monarchy, but also to the serious and predominant impression of the majority of intelligent Frenchmen that there would be more of liberty as well as of prosperity to be lost than to be gained by upsetting him.

During a reign now of nearly fifteen years, a reign longer than that of his immortal uncle, and but a little less long than that of Louis Philippe, Napoleon III had gradually contrived to create a personal prestige of success for himself as an individual ruler which had come to be a most potent auxiliary in fortifying this impression: an auxiliary so potent, indeed, that there has seemed to be very great danger lest it should supplant what it supported, and eventually reconcile France to a direct personal despotism. Were this danger to be realized, it would not be difficult to forecast the future of the Napoleonic dynasty. A reign of unchecked and unvaried successes, resulting from and credited to the personal skill and genius of the Emperor, would probably be the very worst legacy which could be bequeathed to the Emperor's son and successor. In such a case a nation would prove itself the most merciless of critics, and the glory of the father would pretty surely be made to be the cross of the son.

But the successful career of the third Napoleon has run of late into a passage of shoals and eddies. The consolidation first of Italy, and then of Germany, and the failure of France to effect the establishment of an orderly Government in Mexico, are all of them looked upon by a majority of the influential classes in France as positive proofs that the Emperor is fallible, and that the destiny of France cannot safely be reposed in his unassisted hands. So far as we can judge from the synopsis which alone we yet have of the imperial speech of Friday last, Napoleon III has had the courage and good sense to accept the impression thus made upon France, and to make it the occasion for throwing the imperial system more widely open to the judgment and the action of public opinion.

He recapitulates the main results of his policy during the past year, states both what has actually been accomplished and what has failed to be accomplished, and invites France herself to lay hold upon the problems before her, and to co-operate with the Executive in solving or in preparing to solve them. The importance of the "concessions" which Napoleon has just made in this direction can only be fully appreciated when we consider their probable bearing upon the condition of things in France were the Emperor himself to pass away from the scene to-morrow. France in that event would find herself face to face with a gigantic and growing power beyond the Rhine—a power which already threatens her preponderance in Europe, and which, in the event of new intestine and revolutionary troubles in France, would almost certainly overthrow that preponderance finally and forever.

The consolidation of Italy and of Germany has completely changed all the relations between the internal condition and the external influence of France, and this in such a way that nothing but the absolute necessity of working out a government, at once expressive of the nation's will and equal to wield the nation's strength, is at all likely hereafter to drive France into a violent revolution. The passage-ways into power which Napoleon, by confessing his own mistakes, and by inviting co-operation, has now opened for the political intelligence of France, will be found, we suspect, when the appointed time shall come, to have obviated any such absolute and perilous necessity.

Dangerous rivals the Napoleonic dynasty has never had in the traditions or the affections of France. The Legitimist party has no strength save such as it might derive from the Church, if it were strong enough in itself to make it worth the Church's while to seek a real alliance with it. The House of Orleans left an ill-name on the scaffold of Philippe Egalite, and the *bourgeois* king, Louis Philippe, did not greatly benefit his father's inheritance. His grandson, the Count of Paris, is a stranger to France; and though Frenchmen might, and probably would, turn to that young prince in the emergency of an actual revolution, it is grossly unlikely that any actual revolution will ever be attempted in his behalf. The memory of the republic is hardly less odious in France than that of the Bourbons; and the only leading man now on the stage who would be at all likely, on the demise of the Emperor, to attempt a republican revolution, the Prince Napoleon, has an evil repute both from his reported caution on the battle-field, and from his well-known recklessness in private and in political life.

With all these negative advantages already assured to his successor, the Emperor Napoleon has gradually combined, first, such an external concentration of national problems as must needs make both French statesmen and the French people wary of unnecessary changes, and, now, such a preliminary expansion of the gateways of power as promises to obviate hereafter any necessity for sudden and destructive pressure upon the portals. It cannot be denied, we think, by any one who, from the Emperor's present standpoint, looks back upon his fifteen years of dominion and forward into the uncertain future, that he has thus steadily increased rather than diminished the chances in favor of a quiet transmission of his sceptre to the youthful prince upon whom his policy has for some years past more and more visibly centred.

Politics and Business.

From the Times.

The opponents of the reconstruction measures of Congress are positive in their prophecies of business disaster as a result of the position to which the South is reduced. The St. Louis *Republican*, one of the most trustworthy of the class, expresses itself upon the subject thus:—

"Let all who are forecasting the chances for business in 1867 take special account of the political elements which may affect it. Never was caution in that direction more necessary than now. The measures which are finding favor with Congress are the political ruin of the South, and they invoke with it the commercial ruin of that section of the country. These measures will do more to send down a blight on the fields of the South in 1867 than did in 1866 a disastrous season almost without a parallel. There can be no prosperity at the South under the withering touch of such legislation. If these measures pass—even if the menace of them is not speedily withdrawn—let no man look to the South expecting to find paying customers there. And if there is no prosperity at the South, will there be prosperity at the North? What reflecting man does not anticipate the answer to such a question?

"The political aspect warrants the expectation that we shall have a year or more of commercial gloom, depression, and disaster. Prudent men will—as all should—take warning, and be setting their houses in order. They are now at the mercy of men who, in aiming at the destruction of constitutional government and republican institutions, would laugh at the ruin of the whole mercantile class as the merest *bagatelle*."

The effect of the *Republican's* statement is weakened by its closing remark, which reveals more partisan feeling than harmonizes with a cool business judgment.

It must be admitted, nevertheless, that the general purport of the warning is justified by probabilities. Whether the Sherman plan of reconstruction becomes law or not, the effect of the recent action of the House will be extremely prejudicial to Southern trade and industry. We consider the Sherman plan preferable to the rejection of all plans, and infinitely preferable to the adoption of the Military Government bill, with no provision for reorganizing State Governments. We accept it because in existing circumstances the choice of the country is confined to evils, and Senator Sherman's measure appears to be the least of the evils now before Congress. Almost any form of reconstruction, provided it operate early, would be better than the indefinite continuance of the present condition of affairs. Besides, the terms offered by the Senate bill are neither cruel nor unjust. Unpalatable they must be to the South; but they perpetrate no flagrant wrong, and involve few of the perils that would have attended Mr. Stevens' original scheme. Some time will elapse, however, before reconstruction will be consummated, and events render certain martial law in the interim. For a considerable period, at least, military authority will be supreme in the South.

Now, military authority is not favorable to industry or enterprise. It may insure order, and withal, perhaps, substantial justice. It may be expected to prevent the outrages which now occur, and to inspire confidence in the minds of loyal citizens. So far it will do good. But it will throw no clear light upon the future of the States. It will not reconcile planters and merchants, who were dragged into the Rebellion, to the prospect of negro supremacy. It will afford them no guarantee against disfranchisement and arbitrary penalties under the Constitution which delegates elected by universal suffrage, black and white, are to frame; nor will it protect them from possible contingencies of legislation pending the completion of the reconstruction process. All these considerations are inimical to cotton planting, sugar making, corn growing, and to commerce generally. They will be sources of constant uneasiness, of vague apprehensions, and a want of trust in the immediate future which must cripple every form of industry, and paralyze trade as effectually, if not as suddenly or violently, as ordinary panic.

Therefore, we consider caution pre-eminently necessary in every branch of business, and especially in branches which are in any manner dependent upon Southern crops or Southern custom. In the end, we trust, all will be right. And having failed to obtain the particular adjustment we have desired, we are content to avail ourselves of Senator Sherman's method, and to await patiently the ultimate result it is intended to accomplish. But let no man be deceived. The road before the South is rough, and hard, and long; and while its people are on the road there can be nothing like steady, solid prosperity there or anywhere in the country. Speculators may try to force up prices on the hypothesis that trouble is over and the Union restored. But no sensible importer, or manufacturer, or merchant, or investor will permit himself to be cheated into neglect of the need for caution that grows out of the yet unfinished work. Fools may rush into deep water, and the world will not miss them if they happen to be drowned. Prudent business men will prefer to remain on dry, solid ground, and to regulate their transactions with a distinct and continual reference to the condition of the Southern States. If manufacturers, their production may be less; if merchants, their sales may be smaller than would be desirable in different circumstances. They will have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that their position is comparatively safe, and that their course is calculated to divest the period of depression of its most formidable dangers.

Barnum up for Congress in Connecticut.

From the Herald.

When the Democarts of New York nominated John Morrissey for Congress in this city it was regarded as a very bold act, and it was generally conceded that the party had exhibited a greater amount of courage than the world had given them credit for. The radicals of Bridgeport, Conn., have, however, far outrivalled the New York Democracy in boldness and hardihood by putting forward Barnum as their Congressional candidate. Well, courage and pluck are qualities that always excite a certain amount of sympathy, and it was on this account that we really felt disposed to favor Morrissey, although it is unquestionably true that he was of material assistance to us in insuring Hoffmann's defeat. As regards Barnum, we feel disposed to do as much for him as we did for Morrissey. He will meet with a very powerful opposition on account of his antecedents and associations. He has a hard contest before him, and will naturally enlist the sympathies of those who are inclined to help "the under dog in the fight."

Barnum has no doubt calculated upon the support of the *Herald* when seeking the nomination for Congress. Many years ago, when one of our present well-known hotel-keepers was exhibiting a fat ox in a corner of an open lot in this city subsequently called Niblo's Garden; Barnum set up a rival show in the opposite corner, with an old negro woman named Joyce Heth, and astonished the public by announcing that she was the veritable nurse of George Washington, aged one hundred and fifty years. He paid a visit to the *Herald* office, and, producing a pile of documents, gravely offered to prove to our satisfaction that the negress was really what he represented her to be; but we shook our head, and told him very plainly that our incredulity was not to be overcome by any array of documentary evidence.

At this the showman was evidently nonplussed; but putting the best face he could on the matter, he changed his tactics and said, "Well, my dear sir, the fact is this old negro woman is all the capital I have in the world, and will you not give a young fellow a chance to make a start in life?" Our reply was, "Oh, if you put it on that ground, it is another matter," and we gave him the chance he solicited.

The present position of Barnum as regards his Congressional venture is precisely similar to that which he occupied in his Joyce Heth speculation. He wants a start in political life on much the same capital as he possessed when he sought to make a start in active life. He is just as complete a humbug in politics as he was as a showman. In this respect, however, he will be a fit and proper representative for Bridgeport, Connecticut. In fact, he will appropriately represent the whole State of Connecticut in Congress, and will be an equal match for John Morrissey in any political trickery that may be going on at Washington. Both will be fitting representatives of this original and progressive age. They will be in perfect harmony. Their politics will enable them to pair off on occasions when they desire to absent themselves from the House, and whenever the brandy-and-water is passed around by some of the Congressional barkeeper Barnum will take the water and leave the liquor for Morrissey. By all means let Barnum be elected. It will be the last and biggest humbug of his life, and will appropriately crown the edifice of humbug which he has been for so many years engaged in building up.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our reports.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved. MARY CALDWELL, 1033 Sansom St. PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me. Respectfully yours, THOMAS WINMILL. PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was very severe case of Catarrh on the throat; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your TAR SYRUP, which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction. E. E. THOMAS, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864. 136 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,

JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

Great Reduction in Prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

CASH PRINCIPLE.

Watche. and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON.

Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 11m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26]

SILVER-WARE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND 8 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES ETC. ETC. ETC.

9 20] No. 12 South EIGHTH St., Philadelphia.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street AND No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [27Smrp

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from the stump to an durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO. No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market. R. C. EVERETT, a thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Pneumatic Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 16]

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.),

No. 31 North THIRD Street.

City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,

(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia. 29

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 13 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of ARMY CLOTHING, consisting of 3478 NEW YORK JACKETS, of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 S. CHARLES Street, Auctioneers. 2 7 17t

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster. 2 21 27

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc.
537 wooden Artillery Carriages, ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 850 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew Philadelphia.
About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER, Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A., 2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX, 3 19 mwf6 No. 510 RACE Street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!

40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, 5 GOLDSMITHS HALL, 1 SNARY Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL.—Before the Controllers of Public Schools yesterday, called in special session, President Edward Shippen read his annual report.

The report says that the fitting of children for practical affairs of life has been the scope of instruction hitherto pursued. Classics have been avoided, except in the high schools, and in them introduced but to a limited extent. The tendency is now toward the branches of study known as physical and scientific. As a rule, the pupils of the public schools are early obliged to engage in some useful calling; therefor it is that the few years of schooling which belongs to them should be devoted to such practical instruction as will best fit them for the business of life.

On December 31, 1865, there were in the public schools, registered pupils, - 75,893
December 31, 1866, - - - - - 77,164

Increase, - - - - - 1,267

Mr. Shippen complained of the careless reports made to the Secretary of the Board by the principals and teachers of the schools. The negligence is a sad evil, and retarded the completion of the annual labors of that officer. Hereafter, when a teacher's report is incorrect his salary will be withheld. Attention will be also given in future to the school registers, to see that they are correctly kept.

The following tables show how great has been the increase of pupils in the schools during thirty years:

In 1834 there were	- -	11,127 pupils.
" 1846 "	- -	37,535 "
" 1856 "	- -	54,313 "
" 1866 "	- -	77,164 "

In 1834 schools had been in operation on the same public principle as that now pursued for nineteen years.

Increase in the last 10 years,	- -	22,351
" " 20 "	- -	39,529
" " 30 "	- -	66,037

The increase, therefore, in the past thirty years has been upwards of 600 per centum.

On 31st of December, 1866, the number of schools under the control of this Board was as follows:

High School, Boys', - - - - -	1
" " Girls', - - - - -	1
Grammar schools, Boys', - - - -	60
" " Girls', - - - -	69
Primary schools, - - - - -	187
Unclassified schools, - - - -	56
Total, - - - - -	374

These schools are under the direction of

Men teachers, - - - - -	79
Women teachers, - - - - -	1235
Total, - - - - -	1314

And are managed by

Controllers, - - - - -	27
Sectional boards, - - - - -	27
Sectional school directors, - - -	351

Expenditures for 1866.

Salaries of teachers, - - -	$545,552 77
Rent of school-houses, - - -	42,486 45
Ground rents, - - - -	19,173 96
Books and stationery, - - -	74,999 92
Repairs and additions to school-houses,	35,140 25
Fuel, - - - - -	41,482 53
Furnaces and stoves, - - -	10,764 05
Janitors' wages, - - - -	47,406 03
Furniture, - - - - -	21,570 66
Printing and petty expenses, - -	7,630 16
Clerk hire, - - - - -	2,049 99
New schoolhouses paid from annual appropriation, - - - -	13,481 67
General expenses, - - - -	15,519 19
Total, - - - - -	$862,238 74

School Loans.—There remains to the credit of this branch of the city government unexpended out of the loan for new schools of July 18, 1866, the sum of, - - - - - - - $20,500
This added to loan of December 1, 1861, 100,000
$1,020,500

Of this has been expended during the year, - -	$15,666 67	
City Solicitor's Department, - - -	2,500 00	
Paid on account of new schoolhouses, - - -	119,362 42	
		137,529 09
Unexpended Dec. 31, 1867, - -		$882,970 91

The report elaborately reviews the present school system, and advocates several important reforms. The whole document will be published in the next annual report, now being rapidly prepared by Henry W. Halliwell, Esq., the Secretary of the Board. The Board simply ordered the report to be printed, and adjourned.

THE LATE ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE.—The officers and members of the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute, the Trustees, Faculty and Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, the Faculty and Alumni of the High School, the Controllers of the Public Schools and the Faculty of Girard College, met at half-past four o'clock P. M. yesterday afternoon, in the chapel of the University of Pennsylvania, to take measures for the proper reception of the remains of the late Alexander Dallas Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.

The attendance comprised many of our most prominent citizens, the military being represented by Gen. Meade.

Frederick Fraley, Esq., called the meeting to order, and moved that Major McMichael take the chair.

The Vice Presidents named were Major Gen. Meade, Dr. Hayes, U. S. V., Prof. J. W. Cresson, S. V. Merrick, Secretaries, G. T. Frazer, Dr. J. Leconte, U. S. A., Prof. G. I. Riche, Prof. R. S. Smith, J. Vaughn Merrick.

Mr. Fraley pronounced an eulogium upon the deceased, and offered the following:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound regret the announcement of the death of Alexander Dallas Bache, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey of the United States, a native of the city of Philadelphia, who, in various positions of public trust and usefulness among us, in connection with our literary, scientific, and charitable institutions, as well as in the crowning labors of his life, in the survey of the coast of the United States, won for himself high public distinction and honor, and was most heartily loved by all who knew him.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of two persons from each of the bodies represented in this meeting, be appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the remains of Professor Bache, on their arrival in this city, to have them in state in the Hall of the American Philosophical Society while they remain here; to provide for the entertainment of the escort that may accompany his body, and to arrange for a proper funeral procession when the remains are to be taken to Washington City.

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia be requested to appoint some distinguished citizen to deliver a public eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, at such time and place as may be found convenient, an appropriate tribute from the city of his birth to the memory of a man whose worth and usefulness have reflected so much honor on our whole country.

The resolutions were adopted, after a touching sketch of the character of the deceased by Professor Frazer, Professor Cresson and others.

The following committee was appointed, in accordance with the resolutions:

Messrs. Frazer, Kendall, Cresson, F. Rogers, S. V. Merrick, F. Fraley, Leconte, Hayes, Charles Buckwalter, G. I. Riche, R. E. Smith and Charles E. Lex.

A committee from the Sanitary Commission was added to the last, with the Mayor as Chairman of the whole.

It was announced that the Corn Exchange had previously taken action in the premises. Adjourned.

AN OVERCROWDED PRISON.—Owing to a report that an epidemic of a fatal character was prevailing in the county prison, the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health visited the institution last week, by direction of the Board. The Committee submitted their report to the Board yesterday afternoon. They state that Dr. Smith, the physician, and Mr. Perkins, the keeper, assured them that at that time there was not a single case of fever or any other acute case of disease, and that the health of the prisoners, although they were in a crowded state, was remarkably good. All the cases of fever that had existed were five in number, among a wretched, broken-down and filthy set of vagrants, five of whom were in a cell. They were discharged, and this put a stop to the spread of the fever.

The committee commended the excellent sanitary condition of the house, declaring that it reflects "great credit upon the Board of Directors, the officers, and upon all concerned in its management."

The crowded state of the prison is earnestly protested against. On Saturday, the 9th, there were in the house 479 untried prisoners and 387 convicts; in all 866 prisoners. Of this number 155 were females untried, and 60 convicts; in all 215. Many of the cells visited contained five prisoners, and but very few of them had one—the number allowed by the act of the Legislature.

The report concludes:

"In conclusion, your committee know of no better plan of relieving the prison of its crowds of vagrants than the immediate erection and organization of a House of Correction. The city requires it quite as much as it needs a prison, and it only remains for the Councils to fix upon a location and appropriate the funds for the erection of a suitable building."

A CONTESTED WILL CASE SETTLED.—By the will of the late Mason Hutchins, his property was all bequeathed to the St. Joseph's Hospital, with the exception of an annuity of $1000 to his nephew, Mason Hutchins Darrach, a resident of California. The latter contested the will, but after a patient hearing of testimony, the Register of Wills admitted the will to probate yesterday. The estate is said to be worth at least $100,000. The will was contested on the ground of mental incapacity on the part of the testator. The Register reviewed the testimony at great length, and contended that, in consequence of the fact that several wills had been made in which a bequest was made to the Hospital, there could be no doubt as to his intentions, that at the time of making the will the testator was in the full possession of his faculties; and that he was perfectly aware, not only of the character of his estate, but the objects of his bounty. It was in evidence also, that although the heir-at-law never corresponded with his uncle for a period of fifteen years, he telegraphed all the way from Orville, California, to have the will contested, a few days after its presentation at the Register's office. The testator had made numerous efforts to learn the whereabouts of his nephew, and failing in his efforts, left his money to the Hospital.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held last evening at their hall, corner of Broad and Walnut streets. The display was unusually fine. Among the specimens worthy of particular notice may be mentioned a general display of plants from the gardens of Messrs. Rodgers, Bullock, and Longstreth; basket of cut flowers, from the garden of E. G. Merrick; six plants, in pots, and flowerbulbs, from the garden of James Rodgers; a number of fine bouquets, from the garden of John Dick; radishes, twenty-four roots, from the garden of Mr. Duhring; also, a fine collection of peas. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE MECANTILE LIBRARY.—The election for officers of the Mercantile Library took place last evening. There were two tickets, one headed by T. Morris Perot for President, and composed of the old officers and directors chiefly; the other headed by Edward D. Brooks for President, and called the "Stockholders' ticket." There were 1587 votes polled, of which Mr. Perot received 1100, and Mr. Brooks, 487. These were about the average votes on the respective tickets, Mr. Perot's majority being 644. The ladies polled 156 votes, of which 131 were for the Perot ticket; 25 for the opposition.

PERSONAL.—General Robert L. Bodine, the newly appointed Flour Inspector, entered upon the official discharge of his duties yesterday, and Col. James P. Perot, who has officiated in that capacity during the past three years has retired to private life.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Senate.

A petition was introduced, asking that colored troops in the regular army be officered by colored men. Proceedings of a meeting of Southern loyalists in favor of the Louisiana bill were presented. A resolution was presented allowing national banks to receive from the treasury excess of taxes paid by them over the proper amount due. A resolution was adopted calling on the President to inform the Senate if there has been any correspondence between the State Department and the Minister resident at Portugal relative to the payment of his salary, and whether said Minister has received pay, and from what fund. A bill quieting titles to certain lands in California was passed. The bill to provide for the safety of passengers on steam vessels was passed. Bills were passed restoring Lieutenant Joseph P. Tyffe and Lieutenant Commander Breese to the active list of the navy. Mr. Williams moved that the Senate insist on the amendments to the Reconstruction bill, and agree to the Conference Committee called for by the House. After some debate the motion to insist was agreed to, and a recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the President sent a response to the resolution calling for information whether any violations of the Civil Rights bill had occurred, and what had been done to bring the offenders to justice. A bill was passed, authorizing the investment of unclaimed bounties. A bill was considered, giving army officers on the retired list the benefit of the longevity ration. A bill to facilitate the settlement of paymasters' accounts was introduced. The bill prohibiting peonage in the Territories was passed. The bill in relation to brevets of volunteers appointed to the regular army was passed. It provides that such officers shall be certified with the service performed by them as officers of volunteers. The bill to temporarily increase the pay of the army was called up and finally passed. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Leave was asked to introduce a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to assign a United States vessel for the transportation of supplies of food and clothing to various Southern ports, for distribution to the suffering people of the Southern States. Objection was made on the ground that it might give rise to debate. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the rules by which the beginning point of the claims of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads was ascertained. The bill for the more efficient government of the Rebel States was taken up. The motion to concur in the Senate amendments was lost—yeas 73, nays 98. The motion to refer to a committee of conference was then agreed to, and Messrs. Stevens, Shellabarger, and Blaine were appointed the Committee on the part of the House. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Tenure of Office bill was agreed to—yeas 113, nays 40; the bill has therefore passed both Houses. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. A message was received from the President announcing the death of Samuel Downing, the last soldier of the Revolution. The bill providing for arming, organizing, and drilling the militia was then taken up and discussed. A vote to lay the bill on the table was voted down, but the close of the morning hour cut short further action. The Senate amendments to the joint resolution for the election of a Congressional printer were concurred in. The Post Route bill was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, but during its discussion the hour for recess arrived.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the Senate bill providing for the payment of compound-interest notes was committed. A resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to assign a national vessel to convey food and clothing to Southern ports, for distribution to sufferers in the Southern States, was adopted. The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, after which the regular order of business was resumed. The Senate amendments to the bill for the government of the Rebel States were then taken up, and a motion was made to concur, upon which debate arose until the previous question was called, when filibustering was commenced by the opposition, and finally the House adjourned without action.

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

Senate.

A number of petitions were presented against allowing street cars to run in Philadelphia on Sunday. Bills were presented to repeal the tax on sales of loans or stocks by auctioneers in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and releasing corporations from county taxation when the real estate, bonds, and dividends of the corporation are already taxed. A series of resolutions were presented declaring that the Constitution and laws of the United States are the supreme law of the land, and extend over and bind every citizen of the Republic in every portion thereof, that the Habeas Corpus act cannot be suspended; that no person shall be held to answer for crime unless indicted by a grand jury; and that the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power. They were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by a party vote. Messages were received from the Governor announcing that he had vetoed the bills incorporating the Sisters of Mercy of Philadelphia, and the Philopatrian Institute of Philadelphia on the ground that charters could be obtained from the courts. The act relative to the agricultural college was passed.

House of Representatives.

The session was devoted principally to the reading of private bills. The Governor sent a message announcing that he had vetoed the bill incorporating the Real Estate Savings Association. The bill for the appointment of additional notaries public in Philadelphia was passed. A bill was passed relative to the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia. Several private bills were passed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, February 20,
BENEFIT OF MRS. E. SEGUIN.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Messrs. Castle, Seguin, Arnold, Peaks, Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, and Mrs. Arnold in the cast.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL will sing, between the First and Second Acts—"MY ANGEL."
TO-MORROW EVENING,
THE ENCHANTRESS.
FRIDAY NIGHT—BENEFIT OF MISS C. RICHINGS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
THE ENCHANTRESS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, THIRD APPEARANCE OF MISS HELEN WESTERN.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
Performance will commence with the three-act Drama, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Fabian del Franchi, } .....Miss HELEN WESTERN
Louis del Franchi, }
After which, the Burletta entitled
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs, alias Lind,
Miss HELEN WESTERN.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 22,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY MATINEE.
MISS HELEN WESTERN WILL APPEAR.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, REGULAR MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the brilliant engagement of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her wonderful impersonation of
LADY AUDLEY,
in Brougham's thrilling Sensational Drama of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM as.....Robert Audley
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
THE PRAGTICAL MAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS OF G. L. FOX,
WHO WILL APPEAR IN THREE PIECES
and FOUR CHARACTERS.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND TIME OF
JACK AND GILL,
by G. L. FOX and Troupe.
THE LOTTERY TICKET
and ROBERT MACAIRE,
by FOX and the Dramatic Company. [2 20 2t
FRIDAY, LAST BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.
FIRST NIGHT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE.
JACK AND GILL AND ROBERT MACAIRE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24 1f

VENUS.—THIS SUPERB PAINTING BY VERON FLETCHER, now on exhibition at the PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1336 CHESNUT Street. [2 18 6f

COSTUMES! COSTUMES
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

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J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Steamboat Plates, Rollers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 17 s 6t6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

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DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrotula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1 Sole agents,
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DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents Sent per mail, 40 cents.
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For the cure of consumption, coughs colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
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SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, February 2
KANGAROO.....Wednesday, February 6
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, March 2
CITY OF ANTWERP (new).....Saturday, March 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, March 16
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 | To London.....35
To Paris.....120 | To Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $105; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
6 7§ No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company. Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.
SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS
FROM PINE S. REET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.
The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN Captain Crowell, 1203 tons.
These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.
† No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and
AMERICA, Captain Wakeman.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company,
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRIGAN, Agent,
† No 177 West street, corner Warren N. Y.
THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite side wheel Steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commander.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:—
December 31—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Lavery.
January 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.
January 21—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 11th each month at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer, Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867
One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
No 320 Chesnut street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.
Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf Providence, R. I.
The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CLASSIE, A. G. Chapman commander.
These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Freight for Boston, Mass., and all intermediate ports on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.
Bills of lading furnished at the office.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed
For further information, apply to
LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
† No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
ERIN, Captain Cutting.
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

	Cabin	Steerage
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30.

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc at low rates
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No 17 BROADWAY.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 71 BROADWAY, or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street
† F. W. J. HURST, Manager

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River.
FEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemane.
† ST. LAURENT, Jacandi.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100—including wine
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER
The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.
Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state rooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are aboused by this route a night's rest on board and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination
A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail steamers sailing on the 22d of every month:—
NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain R. L. Tinkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St Thomas Para Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement or freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN Agents,
No 5 Bowling Green New York.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $40, $30, currency.
Passage from London, $70, $60 and $30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Fiskham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
† ELLA, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.
The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 28 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only American line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships A. R. GO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 47 North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:—
ARAGO.....B. A. GARDET.....December 22, 1866
And every 28 days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First class.	{Main Saloon	$100
	{Lower Saloon	80
Second-class		50

An experienced Surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
JAMES A WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
LEFEBVRE FANE & Co., Agents, Paris †

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
† No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,
HAVANA, on SATURDAY,
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK on SATURDAY.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.
Rates of passage, payable in currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $25; Havre, Antwerp, etc., $100 and $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships BALTIMORE, Captain Alexander.....Every Saturday.
ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne.....Every Wednesday,
At 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River giving through bills of lading, etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO. Agents No. 88 Liberty street

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Weiterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 16 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenance appertaining, that is to say:—
One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.
One small Stone Building.
The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.
The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.
The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.
Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brvt Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. Galveston, Texas. 7§

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTment of the Interior.
WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.
The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the h

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1867.

The Failure of Reconstruction in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

THE history of what is known as the Military Reconstruction bill was virtually finished yesterday by the refusal of the Senate to unite with the House of Representatives in appointing a Committee of Conference upon the matters of difference between the two bodies. It is of comparatively little consequence what may be the final action of this Congress upon the measure, for the session is so far advanced that the President can defeat the passage of any bill that does not suit him, by merely pocketing it.

We are not disposed to mourn over the practical postponement of the whole question to the Fortieth Congress. The Military Reconstruction bill, or, more correctly, the bill to provide a more efficient Government for the Rebel States, as it passed the House, was simply and purely a police bill, to provide for the protection of life and property in the Rebel States against the anarchy which prevails there. It did not embrace the work of reconstruction, but left that to be completed by further legislation. The Senate, however, tacked on to the bill a *quasi* reconstruction scheme, which, being the fruit of an attempted compromise among its own members, meant something or nothing, just as one might choose. It seemed, in one light, to recognize Mr. Johnson's State Governments; and in another, not to. It apparently contemplated the formation of Constitutions in those States, but it provided no rules and regulations under which such a movement could be inaugurated. It fixed no definite starting point from which regular and legal action might take its departure. In fact, as to the work of reconstruction, it left everything in chaos. It was apparently an attempt to avoid the metaphysical scruples of some of the conservative Republicans, who are hopelessly befogged over the question of State existence. We are confident that nothing could have been done under the fifth section of the bill; and, on the whole, we are glad that the House rejected the Senate's amendments. The whole matter now goes over to the Fortieth Congress, in which political elements are more closely defined, and from which we may hope for prompt and decisive action.

The Chair, and Who are to See It.

ON FRIDAY, the chair in which John Hancock sat when he signed the Declaration of Independence is to be replaced in its ancient position in the Hall of Independence. After remaining for a number of years at Harrisburg, where it was conveyed in remarkably bad taste—for what possible claim has that disagreeable village to anything but shad and legislators,—it is once more to be returned to the spot where it stood ninety year ago. When it was authentically discovered that the remarkable relic really was insulted by being kept at the State Capital, a Committee of the Historical Society was deputed to return it. Petitions were presented, bills were introduced, laws were signed by the Governor, and, after a wonderful display of red tape, the old chair is to re-enter the city of Philadelphia in triumph. We have not heard whether a special train will be placed at its disposal, or whether Councils will go out to meet it at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. If our City Fathers have anything to do with it, we feel well assured that the chair will be feted and toasted at a neat collation, at the city's expense. When the relic arrives at Independence Hall, it will be welcomed by the Committee of the Historical Society, and the Mayor will reply for it, in one of his happy speeches. The chair will then be fitted into position. Mr. Ingersoll and Judge Reed will take hold of its back legs, Judge Woodward and Judge Sharswood its front legs. It will be steadied on the right by Judge Allison, and on the left by Judge Cadwalader, while General Meade will support its back. In solemn state it will be borne round the room like the Host at the Carnival, and finally placed where a century ago it stood. This ceremony is to be performed in the presence of a select assemblage, collected in the Hall of Independence. We suppose our readers know the size of the room. It would comfortably hold about two hundred people. The following gentlemen will be in the room, and witness the ceremony.

The Governor and his Cabinet, about	10
The Judges of the State, City, and County, about	15
Councils, at least	80
Heads of City Departments, about	20
Descendants of the Signers, at least	400
Horticultural Society, about	150
Army and Navy, at least	100
Soldiers of 1812, say	100
Press, at least	50

The number entitled, at the lowest estimate, to admission reaches eight hundred and twenty-five. The number who probably will be present and demand admission will exceed five times that number. Total who can get into the room, two hundred. The balance will look at the windows, and study the architectural beauty of the Hall. The descendants, whom we have moderately put down at three hundred, will, in all human probability, number three thousand. We do not envy the Committee on Invitations. The children and children's children of the venerable signers will rise up like those created by the legend of Deucalion. That god was instructed to throw over his shoulders the bones of his grandmother, the earth, and for every stone thus thrown a descendant sprang into existence. Then to decide on the consanguinity. Will children by marriage be admitted, or will only the blood relations be included? Will the family trees be examined under oath, or will merely their production be considered proof? How many descendants have Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Wharton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, and George Ross? Will every one bearing their names be admitted? If so, the Directory reveals 1700 Smiths, some 600 Wilsons, 300 Taylors, and a collateral supply of Morrises, Franklins, Rosses, and Whartons.

Now the task before the committee is a thankless one, and as almost every pretentious family in the city lays claim to such a descent—for the signers are as prolific in Philadelphia as the crew of the May Flower in New England—we may expect the lives of the judges of the claims to be in jeopardy. Besides, why should the descendants of the signers have any more right in the Hall than any other American citizen? We know the descendants of some of the signers who have so far forgotten the patriotism of their ancestors as to be a disgrace to our nation in her hour of peril. Why should such men as they be entitled to honor not allotted to any citizen? The poorest private in the war is better than they. However, in the presence of such as can crowd into the Hall the ceremony will be performed, and another seat besides Franklin's pew be afforded on which country visitors will feel it a duty to recline, in order that they may be able to tell the folks at home, "We have sat in Hancock's chair."

Female Suffrage in the Mercantile Library.

THE exercise of the elective franchise by women was practically illustrated yesterday at the election of officers for the Mercantile Library. A poll was opened for female stockholders in the same room where the men voted, and the ladies cast 156 votes, the business of voting on the part of both sexes proceeding at the same time without the slightest confusion or disorder, although the crowd in attendance was quite as large as that to be witnessed at many of the polls at a regular election for the officers of Government. The ladies walked up and deposited their ballots with as much *sang-froid* as though they had been accustomed to voting all their lives. As illustrating how the thing *might be done*, this voting at the Mercantile Library election is worthy of note.

A Murder in Open Court.

A TERRIBLE tragedy, resulting in the instant death of a prisoner, occurred in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this city this morning. A full account of it is given in our local columns. We doubt if a similar instance has ever occurred in the history of jurisprudence.

The circumstances are, briefly, that some months ago the prisoner is said to have committed an outrage upon a little girl, and as he was this morning being brought into Court, the girl's father drew a revolver and shot him dead in the presence of the Court and the bystanders.

The whole thing was one of those terrible exhibitions of human passion as appalling as it was unexpected.

THE bill regulating the tenure of office has passed both branches of Congress, and awaits the action of the President. It will probably be vetoed, but it is a wise and just measure of general reform, and should become a law.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—*Somnambula*, as a whole, was commendably rendered last evening by the talented Richings troupe, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested by the audience, particularly at the close of the second act, when the principal singers were complimented with a recall before the curtain. The cavatinas of Miss Richings, the various concerted pieces, and the choruses, were excellently sung; but some of the solos of Mr. Castle were not quite up to the artistic standard. His "Still so Gently," was not near as satisfactory a performance as we could have wished it to be, and his singing generally was wanting in force and the animation necessary to make it effective. He and the whole troupe work too hard, and in that fact an excuse may be found for Mr. Castle's shortcomings last evening. Mr. Campbell was very correct and forcible in his rendering of "Count Rudolpho," and sang his solos, particularly the "As I View Now" admirably. Mrs. Arnold's "Lisa" was very good, and the orchestra was truly excellent, and was kept well in hand by the able leader, Mr. Dietrich.

Linda will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mrs. E. Seguin, the favorite contralto of the troupe, and a most estimable and deserving lady. The operals well cast, and will doubtless be very successfully given. A large and brilliant audience, we trust, will be present to enjoy its manifold beauties, and to show our appreciation of the efforts of the popular and talented *beneficiare*.

To-morrow (Thursday) evening *The Enchantress* will be produced, most positively.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Helen Western appears this evening as "Louis" and "Fabien," in the romantic *Corsican Brothers*, and as "Jenny Leatherlungs" in the burletta of *Jenny Lind*, supported by Mr. J. A. Herne and the whole company.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. G. L. Fox will play "Wormwood" in the *Lottery Ticket*, "Jacques Strop" in *Robert Macaire*, and the very funny Clown in *Jack and Gill*.

On Friday Mr. G. L. Fox's farewell benefit, when a great bill will be presented. Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring, and the pantomime and dramatic companies will appear.

On Saturday afternoon last *Jack and Gill* Matinee.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers appears in *Lady Audley's Secret*, for the last time, this evening, supported by Mr. J. C. McCollum as "Robert Audley."

On Friday night Mrs. Bowers will take her farewell benefit.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Fox's Variety Troupe in an excellent entertainment this evening.

THE BOOTHENIAN Dramatic Association gave their first grand annual masquerade on Monday evening, at Washington Hall. The attendance was large and select, the music was very fine, and the refreshments of the first class. The numerous dramatic associations of this city were well represented. Mr. A. J. S. C—t and lady bore off the palm for appearance. The Boothenians are in a flourishing condition, and give promise of being one of the best dramatic associations in our city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 tsp

NOTICE.—FRIDAY NEXT BEING the BIRTHDAY of WASHINGTON, which, by a statute of the State, is made a HOLIDAY, the offices of the under-named INSURANCE COMPANIES will be CLOSED ON THAT DAY:—
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.
THOMAS C. HAND, President of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President of the Insurance Company of North America.
HENRY D. SHERRERD, President of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
J. R. WUCHERER, President of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM CRAIG, President of the American Mutual Insurance Company.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President of the Union Mutual Insurance Company.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr. President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. MARIS, President of the American Fire Insurance Company.
WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary of the Anthracite Insurance Company.
C. N. BANCKER, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
C. TINGLEY, President of the Reliance Insurance Company.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President of the Enterprise Insurance Company.
JAMES SOMERS SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire.
BENJAMIN F. HOCKLEY, Secretary of the Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia.
L. KRUMBHAAR, Secretary of the Spring Garden Insurance Company.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary of the Girard Fire Insurance Company. 2 20 2t

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT St., corner of Seventh,
Established 1844. Incorporated 1853.
COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE.
BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental; Calculations, Forms, etc.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
Day and evening instruction.
A department is now open for Ladies.
Catalogues furnished on application [2 20 wfm6t

GIRARD COLLEGE.
Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of
"INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,"
(Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2250 per annum.
HENRY W. AREY,
Secretary Girard College,
2 15 12t4p No. 237 South NINTH Street.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 233 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
EDMUND SMITH,
2 20 11t Secretary.

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 18 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1867.
NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.
2 11 12t GEORGE H. COLKET, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Mitchenors restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3]

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by **BLASIUS BROTHERS,**
1 23 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
2 22t7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 2) 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE,
From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES,
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD
Of our own importation.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp] **No. 1310 CHESNUT St.**

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS
AND JELLIES,
PEACHES, STRAWBERRIES,
CHERRIES, PLUMS, GAGES,
BLACKBERRIES, PINEAPPLES,
RASPBERRIES, GUAVA, CITRONS
LIMES, PEARS, TAMARINDS, and
JELLIES,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY. [2 14 mwf4p
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

TO FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS
AND OTHERS.
MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.
NATRONA SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Pasteboard Boxes, easily opened.
Guaranteed to make the best of SOAP without Lime or Salt, and with little or no trouble, or the money refunded by the party you purchase from.
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.
FERGUSSON & SMITH,
2 14 6t No. 43 South FRONT Street.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS.
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
IN COFFEES.
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the desiccating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] **No. 1230 MARKET Street.**

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 (mw3m4p*) Office, No. 116 WALNUT Street.

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,"
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
LARGE NEW DUN FISH,
JUST RECEIVED.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S APRICOT, DAMSON, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, AND CHERRY JAMS, ORANGE MARMALADE, ETC.
Just imported, and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
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GROCERIES, ETC.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.
AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, if coctors, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

Old Rye Whiskies
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,
Two Thousand 2000 Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsm4p*

JUST ARRIVED

FROM LIVERPOOL,
AND NOW LANDING,
Ship Lancaster,
Ship Virginia,
Ship John L. Dimmock,
Ship Jane J. Southard,
Ship Kate Davenport,
Ship T. J. Southard,

7300 Boxes Tin,
2857 Bundles Hoop Iron,
680 Bundles Round Iron,
260 Bundles Teazle Iron,
500 Pigs Lead,
640 Pigs Tin,
52 Casks Zinc,
30 Casks Antimony,
10 Casks Bake Pans,
40 Casks Emory,
8 Casks Files,
45 Tons Spelter,
4000 Pounds Steel Wire,
200 Bundles Tinned Wire,

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
2 20 4t4] * PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.—IMPORTED AND for sale by
C. J. PRICE,
No. 722 SANSOM Street.
THE SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST IN CANADA. By W. Ross King. Illustrated with colored plates. Imp. 8vo. cloth.
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Foreign Books imported to order weekly by steamer. Monthly catalogues of new and old English and French Books furnished gratis on application. [2 19 3t

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Studgen the steps in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."
ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.
The Allin', and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
[No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited.....$25
Telegraphy, three months.....5
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 18 15t rp President.

W. H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. NINTH 4TH ST.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.—WE HAVE changed our firm name from L. JOHNSON & CO., to MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, the partners remaining the same as heretofore. Our foundry will be known as "The Johnson Type Foundry," Nos. 606-614 SANSOM Street.
THOMAS MACKELLAR.
JOHN F. SMITH.
RICHARD SMITH.
PETER A. JORDAN.
February 5, 1867. 2 6w5t

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON POEY as a member of our house. DALLETT & SON.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867. 2 15 6t

OBITUARY.

Commander J. J. Cornwell, U. S. N.

The cable announces the sudden death, in the port of Toulon, of Commander John Jacob Cornwell, United States Navy, second officer in command of the United States iron-clad steamer Miantonomah, of the European squadron. Commander Cornwell was a native of Ohio, whence he entered the navy in February, 1847, receiving his commission as Lieutenant in September, 1855. Soon after the breaking out of the war he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and, being appointed to the steam sloop-of-war Canandaigua, participated in the achievements of the South-Atlantic squadron. In 1864 he was transferred to the Mississippi squadron, and served with it during the remainder of the war. In the peace basis established for the squadron by Admiral Lee, he commanded the second division, whose jurisdiction extended from White river to Grand Gulf. In 1866 he was promoted to the rank which he held at the time of his death, and on the 22d of March, of the same year, he was assigned to the Miantonomah, with which he cruised in European waters.

Sarah, Countess Dowager of Jersey.

The London papers announce the sudden death of this lady, at her town residence in Berkeley square. It appears that, having retired to her dressing-room after dinner, to all appearances in perfect health, the domestics were startled by the violent ringing of her bell On an attendant entering the apartment, the Countess said she feared she had broken a blood vessel. Medical assistance was instantly obtained, but it failed to do any good, and the Countess expired shortly before eleven o'clock.

Sarah Sophia, Countess of Jersey, was born on the 4th of March, 1785, and was consequently in the eighty-second year of her age at the time of her death. She was the eldest daughter and only surviving child of the tenth Earl of Westmoreland, her mother being Anne, daughter of Mr. Robert Child. In May, 1804, the deceased lady married George Viscount Villiers, who became Earl of Jersey the following year by reason of the death of his father. By this marriage there were seven children, of whom four were sons and three daughters. Of these children Frederick, married to Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Athlone, alone survives, the title of Earl of Jersey being borne by the son of George Augustus, her eldest child, who died shortly after his father.

But few ladies of the English aristocracy have held a higher position in society than the Countess of Jersey. Possessed of extraordinary abilities, and having a thorough knowledge of European politics, she drew around her the most distinguished foreign diplomatists of her times, as well as the prominent statesmen of the tory and liberal parties. Herself a stroug tory, a believer in the superiority of "noblemen" and "noble women" over the great mass of the people, and of the right of the aristocracy to rule the peasantry and middle class of England, her ladyship soon became distinguished for her political partisanship, and her "at homes" were exclusively confined to a distinct political faction. Notwithstanding this, however, she received the attentions of many of the opposing party.

The late Lord Palmerston, even when in office, was an occasional visitor; and Lord Brougham was a warm personal friend of the deceased. For many years the Countess of Jersey held an enviable position among the aristocracy of London. The death of her husband in 1859, however, induced her to retire into seclusion, and ever since she had only sought the society of her most intimate friends. While yet a comparatively young woman she received the personal regard of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and the Kings of Prussia, Holland, Belgium, and Hanover.

In her private character the Countess is represented as having been kind and charitable, without ostentation. She is said to have supported many indigent families, who will necessarily feel a double regret at her death. For many years past her ladyship had been one of the leading patronesses of "Almacks;" and, with Lady Palmerston, shared the greatest influence

Col. Arthur St. G. H. Stepney, C. B.

This distinguished officer of the British army died recently at Jersey, England, from injuries received. He entered the service as ensign of the Twenty-ninth regiment in 1834, and, after being promoted to various other positions, was appointed Major in 1850, and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-fourth regiment in 1854. In July of the same year he was appointed a Captain and a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstreams, and was placed in command of a battalion of that regiment, with the rank of Colonel, in 1863. In August, 1866, Colonel Stepney retired on half pay. The military services of the deceased were brilliant, and received much notice. He was engaged in the Sutjee (India) campaign of 1845-6, and commanded the Twenty-ninth regiment at the battle of Ferozeshah.

When retaking the Sikh camp a mine exploded, blowing him up and wounding him. He nevertheless continued in action until severely wounded by a grape shot, when he was compelled to relinquish the command of the regiment. At the Battle of Sobraon he greatly distinguished himself; and for his gallantry during the engagement was promoted brevet major, and nominated a C. B., with medal and clasp. During the Crimean war he served with the Coldstream Guards from December, 1854, to the end of the war, and received a medal and clasp for Sebastopol, together with a Turkish medal and the order of the Medjidie, fifth class. In 1864 he was awarded the good service pension of £100 a year.

Sir W. S. Harris, F. R. S.

This gentleman, known favorably throughout the civilized world as the inventor of the only safe method of lightning conductors, died recently in England. He was born in Plymouth, in 1792, his parents being of the lower class of society. He received a good education at the Plymouth grammar school, and studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh. After practising his profession with great success for several years, he abandoned it and devoted himself entirely to the study of electricity and magnetism. In 1620 he discovered the mode of conducting lightning by means of broad copper plates, and his writings on the discovery attracted so much attention that Queen Victoria conferred upon him an annuity of £300 "in consideration of his services in the cultivation of science." In 1843 his invention was used on all of the British war vessels, and since that time the British navy has never known loss or damage by lightning. In 1860 the deceased received the appointment of scientific referee for the Government in all matters relating to electricity, and while in this position superintended the fitting of his conductors to the two Houses of Parliament, the royal palaces, and other public edifices, the last upon which he was personally engaged being the royal mausoleum at Frogmore. Sir W. S. Harris was knighted for his services to science.

M'me Louis Chapins.

This lady died recently at Marseilles, France. She was a member of a family distinguished for its adherence and faithfulness to the Bourbon dynasty. Her father received several severe wounds while defending Louis XVI, on the 10th of August, 1792, and her mother was presented with a pair of diamond earrings by Marie Antoinette, for the zeal she displayed in protecting the Queen from the fury of the rabble on the same occasion.

A California Pioneer.

The California papers have long obituary notices of Mr. Michael Phalen, one of the earliest pioneers of the Golden State, who died recently at the residence of his brother, John Phalen, a well-known California merchant, in Fordham, near New York city. Mr. Phalen landed in San Francisco, on the steamer California, in 1849. He was among the first of those enterprising spirits who contributed so much to build up the fortunes of that State in the face of those limitless difficulties which met the pioneer at every step. In conjunction with his brother James, who is still a resident merchant in San Francisco, he succeeded in amassing a handsome independence by untiring industry and spotless integrity. His memory is revered by those who knew him through all his business struggles in the new State on the Pacific. He returned to New York a short time since to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and unhappily died here, at the early age of forty-seven years, leaving behind him a record which might serve as an example to the rising generation.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

A Series of Offenses.—About two months since a man named James E. Galliger arrived in Camden, and took board with a widow lady. He remained a week, and then decamped without paying his board bill. Shortly after he visited the saw-mill of Messrs. Stockham, and represented that he was about to build a large vessel at Bordentown. He desired to purchase some lumber, which he did to the amount of $500. The firm being anxious to secure such a good customer, had confidence enough in him to loan him ten dollars, which he requested. He told them to send a boy with him to his boarding-house, and he would give them the money. The boy went, but Galliger made off, and was not heard from again until he visited the furniture store of Mr. Murray, where he bought a cart-load of furniture, and desired it should be sent to a place in South Camden. He succeeded in borrowing seventy-five cents of this gentleman. A furniture car loaded with the goods was sent, but the man, after driving all over South Camden, returned and said he couldn't find any such place. Galliger's next exploit was by being bound in the bonds of holy matrimony to a widow of this city.

It appears that Galliger had left a wife and four small children in Maryland when he commenced his perambulations, and the wife having received information that her husband was sojourning in Camden, came on with the children. When she reached Philadelphia two of the children (twins) died, and her funds being exhausted, she was obliged to go to the Almshouse. Yesterday she went to Camden, and there learning of her husband's second marriage, decided it illegal, and had him arrested. At the hearing before Mayor Budd both wives were present, and came near indulging in the use of their fists. As it was, high words were used, and had it not been for the interference of his Honor, would have culminated in a knock-down argument. Galliger was committed in default of $1500 bail.

Thief Caught.—Yesterday afternoon a country wagon was standing at Federal street ferry. In it were several packages of groceries, and some oranges. Edward Pheipher passing that way, and having a desire to be the possessor of one of the latter, walked up to the wagon, and picked it up. Seeing the groceries lying there, and nobody around, he seized them and made off. The owner, however, perceived him, and made chase. He was captured and taken before the Mayor, who committed him to answer.

Tools Recovered.—Some of the tools stolen from Mr. Thomas Jones' carpenter shop in South Camden, were recovered yesterday by Officer Coutts at a second-hand store. They had been disposed of by George Bloomfield, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

Petty Police Cases.—A German named Gottlieb Herren, whilst afflicted with an attack of beer, got into a quarrel with a bystander, at Thirty-fourth and Thompson streets, yesterday morning, the results of which were that Gottlieb committed an assault and battery upon the man, and was arrested therefor. He was taken before Alderman Jones, and after a preliminary examination was held in $600 bail for a further hearing of the case.

Mary Fitzgerald was arrested last night for depriving her interesting family of the pleasure of her company, and neglecting to provide the means of supplying their hungry appetites. Mary resides near Second and Christian streets. She had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed her to answer.

A young white woman, named Clara Green, aged about twenty-one years, was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, in a house in Duponceau street, last night. It appears that Clara has an infirmity of temper, and it getting the better of her, she undertook to lay violent hands upon the people of the house at which she was staying. She was held to answer at a further hearing.

Stealing Wash-Clothes.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer Hirst, of the Fifth District, detected a colored man named John Walters in the act of stealing some wash-clothes from a line in the yard of the house No. 731 Spruce street. He had with him a black boy named William Alexander, about nine years old. The man, at the time, succeeded in making his escape, but the boy was secured. It appears that Walters passes himself off as a sweep, and has the boy for his alleged assistant. The boy says, however, that Walters was training him up to be a thief. When they would go into a house under the pretense of cleaning the chimney, they would steal whatever articles were lying around loose.

For some months past they have been in the habit of robbing the yards of places in the lower part of the city of washe-lothes, and whatever was left out of doors. The boy mentioned about fifteen cases in which yards have been despoiled. In one case Walters went into a yard where there was a cage containing a couple of canaries. He took the cage, but the bottom dropped out and the birds escaped. He has taken, at different times, table-cloths, shirts, and other articles of clothing. Some of the stolen goods are at the Fifth District Station House, where they can be had by applying to Lieutenant Connelly. Walters was arrested last evening, and, after a hearing of the case before Alderman Tunison, both he and the boy Alexander were committed for a further hearing.

Sale of Stocks and Real Estate.—The following properties were sold at public sale, by James A. Freeman, at the Philadelphia Exchange, commencing at noon to-day:—

Anthony street—House, above Dickerson—$9 ground rent	$625
Marion street—House and lot, above Federal street	975
Moss street—A two-story house, west of Charles street, 12 by 47 feet—$15 75 ground rent	85
Ground Rents—Three irredeemable ground rents of $25, $15, and $15 per annum, Seventh and Lombard streets	40 22 22
No. 919 Brown street—A three-story brick house, 16 by 25 feet	1775
Four cottages, Nos. 2237, 2239, 2241 and 2243 North Second street; also, six houses in the rear, on Palethorp street	Not sold
$30 Ground Rent—On a lot of ground, corner Elm and West street, Nineteenth Ward	Not sold

Disorderly House Case.—The police authorities made a descent upon a disorderly house, kept by Mary Ann Pallett, at No. 122 Dock street, last night, about half an hour after midnight. Complaints had been made to Lieutenant Goldey about the place, and he sent a squad and arrested the keeper of the house and seven others, male and female, who happened to be enjoying her hospitality at the time. It is said that she is the wife of a man who was arrested a short time ago on a charge of committing a robbery. Mary Ann and the others had a hearing before Alderman Massey, when she was held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the others in various amounts for drunkenness and breach of the peace.

Malicious Mischief.—Yesterday afternoon, a man by the name of McGreese, while wheeling a barrow along Franklin street, near Race, conceived the idea that a vast amount of amusement would accrue to him should he forcibly prostrate a certain colored individual then running along, named Fisher, by a forcibly collision with his barrow. So he walked swiftly, directing his barrow towards Fisher, and although the latter tried to get out of the way, he was, nevertheless, successfully doubled up on the sidewalk by the concussion. Not relishing this, he lodged complaint, and McGreese was arrested and held to appear at Court, in default of bail, by Alderman Williams.

Pitching Pennies.—This juvenile fashion is considered very reprehensible by our order-loving community. There are gangs of small boys in the upper and lower parts of the city, who engage in that amusement at all hours of the day. The police are resolved to put a stop to such proceedings, and accordingly have arrested a number of the parties. Five of the young gamblers were arrested in Amber street, near Girard avenue, yesterday afternoon, and had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held them in $300 bail to answer the charge of gambling.

An Unfilial Thief.—John Glen, a young lad, was arrested yesterday in Girard avenue, near Fifth street, on a charge of larceny. It appears that John was a young man who has a great many small expenses. Wishing to raise some money, he took one of his father's coats and tried to pawn it. His father got to hear of the way in which John was acting, and had him arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Cloud, and was held to bail to answer the charge of larceny.

Stealing Sails.—The schooner James W. Hay arrived at this port yesterday morning, and on immediate charge by the Captain thereof, William Hildreth, employed as mate, was arrested for stealing a topsail from the schooner, while lying moored to the powder wharf, at Wilmington, Delaware. The case was brought before United States Commissioner Hibler, at a hearing yesterday afternoon, during which Hildreth acknowledged the theft of the sail. The defendant, however, was discharged, the Commissioner having no jurisdiction to hold im, since the vessel was moored to the wharf and the case must necessarily go before the civil authorities of Wilmington. Had the vessel been anchored in the stream, instead of at the wharf, the prisoner would have undoubtedly been held by the Commissioner.

Stole a Ham.—James McElroy and Thomas McManus were arrested on a charge of larceny. McElroy was arrested last evening at No. 207 Ontario street, and McManus this morning at Gatchell Place. It appears that the teeth of the guilty pair had watered at the sight of a luscious sugar-cured ham, of ample proportions, that graced the front of a grocery store in Ontario street. Being unable to resist the instigations of the Devil, they confiscated the luxurious morsel, and took their departure, without saying "nothing to nobody." Some one, however, saw the act and gave information. They had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held them in $1000 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

TEN CENTS EXPENSE IN NINE YEARS!—WASHINGTON, April 22, 1866.—Messrs. Grover & Baker—Gentlemen:—I have long thought that, in justice to the excellence of your "Sewing Machine," it was my duty to inform you that nine years since I purchased one from your agent in this city, and that I have had it in constant use since that time, and, during the entire period the expense, aside from a few needles, has been ten cents to keep it in perfect repair.

I give the above as evidence of the superiority of your machine over others, because I have used those made by other parties, but with little satisfaction. M. E. WILSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

WHAT A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY is Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses with colic, and has never been known to fail in the worst cases; and for sprains, galls, etc, it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by Druggists generally.—*Kenton Co. (Ky.) Democrat.*

THE NEW DRESS that nature will soon put on admonishes us of the coming season, when we must put on our new seasonable dress, and the profusion of nature in variety hardly surpasses that exhibited at the First-Class Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

CAUTION!—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest will always prevail. Cruel Consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING? WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHIERS. Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LEAP—KUHN.—On February 17, 1867, by Rev. J. F. Meredith, DENNIS J. LEAP to RACHEL B. KUHN, both of Manayunk.

PRAHL—KNORR.—On the 6th instant, at No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. SAMUEL PRAHL to Miss SUSANNAH P. KNORR, both of this city.

PROVOST—THOMPSON.—January 2, 1867, at Burlington, N. J., by Rev. John P. Robins, the Rev. P. PROVOST, of Camden, N. J., to Mrs. JULIA H. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

BROOKER.—On the 19th instant, of hæmorrhage, contracted while in the United States service, WILLIAM HENRY BROOKER, late First Lieutenant Company D, 81st Regiment P. V., aged 26 years.

His male friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, Colonel B. C. Brooker, No. 1415 Reed street, on Friday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

ENGLISH.—On the 17th inst., JOHN F. ENGLISH, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J., on Thursday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock.

FOW.—On the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. JACOB FOW, aged 59 years.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1812 Marlborough street, on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

HAYWARD.—On Tuesday morning, the 19th instant, Mrs. L. B. HAYWARD.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 2225 Spruce street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

LANG.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, ANDREW LANG, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends, and the Police Force, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1819 Addison street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

McBRIDE.—On the 18th instant, ANDREW Y. McBRIDE, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 517 S. Eleventh street, on Thursday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock.

NORRIS.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE C. NORRIS, wife of Joseph Norris, Sr., in the 56th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] Beach street, below Marlborough, on Friday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday morning, February 17, Mrs. HANNAH RUSSELL, daughter of the late Dennis Kelly.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on Thursday morning, February 21, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will leave the office of Simon Gartland, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 8 o'clock.

YERGER.—On Tuesday, the 19th instant, JACOB S., son of Jonas Yerger, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 423 Coates street, on Friday, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCREAM TILL YOU ARE HOARSE, AND it will not bring you aid so soon, nor be heard so far at night, as a Watchman's Rattle. Everybody knows when one is sprung that help is needed. While burglars are about, housekeepers should have one ready for use. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW. No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT CLUTCH BRACE REQUIRES no fitting or notching of the bits, but immediately adjusts itself, and holds them firmly and truly centred. Every mechanic can see the great saving of time and labor thus effected. Sold, with the usual kinds, and a variety of other tools, by TRUMAN & SHAW. No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IF A PUDDING IS PROVED BY ITS eating, why not a Clothes-Wringer by its use? The wide-spread use of these labor and clothes-saving articles has placed the question of their usefulness and economy beyond cavil. Wringers repaired, and several of the best kinds are for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S. No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, 9 18 Next door to Post Office.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. Scissors of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET SUperior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by BALLETT & SON, 1 30 No. 127 South Front street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters. GOODYEAR'S, No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GAITDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 24 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 1 17

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—RICHARD PENISTAN'S RESTORE AND VAULTS, No. 439 CHESNUT Street, (Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA. Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to 5 31

T. STEWART BROWN, SUCCESSOR TO BROWN & MAGEE, MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, Etc., Suitable for European Travel. S. E. corner of FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly at No. 708 Chesnut street. 2 19 1

DRUNKENNESS CURED. DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address CHARLES BREMIER. 1 30wfmlm Box 24, GERMANTOWN, Pa.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING. JONES' OLD ESTABLISHED ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 604 MARKET ST., 1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situated on the Old York road, opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph Swift, and adjoining lands of Mr. Rogers and the late William Logan Fisher, and within fifteen minutes' walk of stations on the North Pennsylvania and Germantown Railroads. For particulars apply on the premises, or to ABRAHAM R. BOCKIUS, Executor, 2 15 12t* Germantown.

FOR SALE—THE VERY COMPLETE side-yard Dwelling, No. 2109 SPRING GARDEN Street, in excellent order. R. F. GLENN, No. 121 S. SEVENTH Street, and S. W. corner 2 15 3t of SEVENTEENTH and GREEN Sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE NEAT Stone Cottage, No. 4506 KINGSESSING Avenue, West Philadelphia. Lot, 40x175. R. F. GLENN, 2 20 3t* No. 121 S. SEVENTH Street.

FOR RENT.

GROUND BETWEEN LEAGUE ISLAND AND THE NAVY YARD. 2,613,600 FEET.

To lease for a term of years, in lots to suit, for wharfage, and manufacturing and commercial purposes, two million six hundred and thirteen thousand and six hundred feet of ground, more or less, on the Delaware river front of the city, between League Island and the present Navy Yard, owned by the Philadelphia Commercial Wharf and Railroad Company. Terms liberal. One-half of the capital stock of the Company is to be expended for improvements on the grounds of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

Shares $50 each. Five dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be called in as required for the improvements.

Subscription Books now open at the office of the Company, No. 327 WALNUT Street, second story front room. 2 15 6trp T. S. EMERY, President.

PERSONAL.

IMPORTANT TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Applicants for admission to the UNITED STATES MILITARY ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS at Augusta, Maine, can have transportation furnished thither by applying to the Office of the undersigned, before noon of THURSDAY next. Applicants must bring discharge papers, or certificates of identity, and proper references.

N. B. Pensions need not be surrendered to the Asylum.

JAY COOKE, Nos. 114 and 116 S. THIRD Street, 2 18 3t Manager for Pennsylvania.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third. OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

CAUTION.—THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE public that we have registered our Bottles at Harrisburg Pa., according to law, and they are marked "SMITH & CO., PHILADA." on one side, and a large capital "A" on the other. Persons using or filling our Bottles will be prosecuted accordingly. 1 29 1m* SMITH & CO.

LOST.

$50 REWARD—LOST, MONDAY EVENING, February 18, going from Sixth and Spring Garden streets to the Academy of Music, or returning, a LADY'S PEARL CROSS. BREASTPIN, valued as a gift. The above reward will be cheerfully paid for its return to No. 167 WALNUT Street, second story, middle room. 2 19 3t*

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 2 18

WANTS.

NOTICE.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to men of experience and tact to engage in one of the important branches of business. Persons of experience in canvassing preferred. Call at No. 32 North FIFTH Street, in this city, at offices Nos. 24 and 25. 2 16 12t4p

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $30,000 TO $50,000 to take the place of a retiring Partner in an established Auction and Commission business. Address N. PANCOAST Box No. 6213, P.O. 2 19 3t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co. 112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

7-30s, AUGUST, JULY, AND JUNE. CONVERTED INTO 5-20s WITHOUT CHARGE. APPLY AT ONCE TO DREXEL & CO., [2 14 10t4p No. 34 South THIRD St.

7 3-10s, ALL SERIES, CONVERTED INTO Five-Twenties of 1865, JANUARY AND JULY, WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 10 29rp1 No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at 85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD St. 1 21 2t*

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. Bankers, 16 So. 3d St., Philada., 3 Nassau St., New York. Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms. U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID. DIRECTORS. Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn. PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD St. JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST 7-30s CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES And the Difference in Market Price Allowed. BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [1 26 3m

FINANCIAL.

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MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere whom we have treated and cured:

A. R. Stewart Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer on the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwals, No. 1545 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Bendeu, firm of Bonsden & Co., No. 39 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. Meguiar, No. 228 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis; catarrh, John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, bloody bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; Wm. Ham Rowbotham, No. 1321 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byram, Linwood, dyspepsia of ten years; N. B. Aldwell, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Fort Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Hotzworth, No. 251 Marks street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchitis, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA. By Dr. I. I. Hayes. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The long-promised work of Dr. Hayes has, after a delay of five years incident to the war, been laid before the public. The causes which have kept until now the record of the expedition unknown to the public, reflect great credit on the patriotism of the author. Arriving from his Arctic trip just in time to hear news of the defeat at Ball's Bluff, he at once offered his services to the Government, and has devoted all his time and attention to the duties of hospital surgeon. We doubt, however, whether his work will suffer in its popularity because of the delay. The engrossing topics of the war have died away, and we naturally turn to scientific subjects and narrations of adventures. The appearance of the work of Dr. Hayes is peculiarly welcome. The expedition under his command started from Boston on the 6th of July, 1860, and returned to that port in October, 1861. During this time, with his little schooner United States, he had penterated further than any other Northern explorer, and had sighted the Open Polar Sea. Although many of the incidents given in such a work must be similar to those related by Dr. Kane, yet the book is written in a very pleasant style, and contains many scientific and botanical discoveries never before made public. Yet the style in which the work is written is pleasing, and the stories told are graphic and amusing. We quote a few pages illustrating the anecdotes which are told in the book:—

The men have been busy sewing up seal-skins into coats, pantaloons, and boots, to complete their winter wardrobe. They have tried very hard to get Mrs. Hans to do this work for them, but the indolent creature persistently refuses to sew a stitch. She is the most obstinate of her sex; feels perfectly independent of everything and of everybody; pouts fiercely when she is not pleased, and gets the sulks about once a fortnight, when she declares most positively that she will abandon Hans and the white men forever, and go back to her own people. She once tried the experiment, and started off at a rapid rate, with her baby on her back, towards Cape Alexander. There had evidently been a domestic spat. Hans came out of his tent as if nothing had happened, and stood at the window leisurely smoking his pipe, and watching her in the most unconcerned manner in the world. As she tripped off south I called his attention to her.

"Yes—me see."

"Where is she going, Hans?"

"She no go. She come back—all right."

"But she will freeze, Hans?"

"She no freeze. She come back by by—you see."

And he went on smoking his pipe with a quiet chuckle which told how well he understood the whims of his beloved. Two hours afterwards she came back, sure enough, very meek and very cold, for the wind was blowing in her face.

The day being Saturday, the sailors are busy by turns at the wash-tub, to have a clean turnout for Sunday, on which day, even in this remote corner of the world, everybody puts on his best, and at Sunday morning muster my people present a very neat and creditable appearance. The grey uniform which I have adopted as a dress-suit is always worn on that occasion, both by officers and men. Each officer has a sailor for a "washerwoman," and I have mine; and Knorr has just brought me in the most encouraging accounts of his skill, and as a proof of it I found on my table, when I came in out of the moonlight from a tramp to the open water (where I had been making some observations for temperature), a well-starched and neatly-ironed cambric handkerchief, sprinkled with cologne.

The day, for some reason or other, seems to have been peculiarly bright and cheerful to everybody, and the cheerfulness runs on into the evening. I fancy that our old cook was in a more than usually good humor, and doubtless this has had something to do with it. For my own part, I must acknowledge the power of his artistic skill as affecting the moral sentiments. My walk to the open water was both cold and fatiguing. Desiring to get out as far as I could, I sprang over the loose ice-tables, and reached an iceberg near "The Twins," which I mounted; and, after digging a hole into it, found that it had a temperature only 8° lower than the temperature of the water that floated it, which was 29°. I scrambled back to the fast ice as quickly as I could, for the tide and wind, which was strong from the land, looked very much as if they intended to carry the raft out to sea.

To come back to the cook—I was in a condition upon my return to do ample justice to a fillet of venison, garnished with currant-jelly, which was awaiting me, and upon the preparation of which the cook had evidently exhausted all his skill; and afterwards Knorr made for me, with my alcohol furnace, a cup of aromatic Mocha.

And so one may find pleasure even where Bacchus and Cupid deign not to come. True, this is the region into which Apollo voluntarily wandered after the decree of Olympus made him an exile, and where the Hellenic poets dreamed of men living to an incredible age, in the enjoyment of all possible felicity; but, to say the truth, I question the wisdom of the banished god, as tradition makes no mention of a schooner, and I find that in this "Residence of Boreas" one must look out for himself pretty sharply—poets to the contrary notwithstanding.

The cook brought me the dinner himself. "I tinks de Commander likes dis," said he, "coming from de cold."

"Yes, cook, it is really superb. Now, what can I do for you?"

"Tank you, sar! I tinks if de Commander would only be so kind as to give me a clean shirt, I shall be very tankful. He see dis one be very dirty, and I gets no time to vash him."

"Certainly, cook, you shall have two."

"Tank you, sar!"—and he bends himself half double, meaning it for a bow, and goes back well pleased to his stove and his coppers.

Our cook is quite a character. He is much the oldest man on board, and is the most singular mixture of adverse moral qualities that I have ever chanced to meet. He makes it his boast that he has never been off the ship's deck since leaving Boston. "Vat should I go ashore for?" said he, one day, to some of the officers who were reciting to him the wonders of the land. "Me go ashore! De land be very good place to grow de vegetables, but it no place to be. I never goes ashore ven I can help it, and please my Hebenly Fader I never vill."

I have passed an hour of the evening very pleasantly with the officers in their cabin, have had my usual game of chess with Knorr, and now, having done with this journal for the day, I will coil myself up in my nest of furs and read in Marco Polo of those parts of the world where people live without an effort, know not the use of bear skins, and die of fever. After all, one's lines might fall in less pleasant places than in the midst of an Arctic winter.

The Esquimaux character is but imperfectly understood, and the narrative of Dr. Hayes abounds with word-pictures of these curious people. The contrast between the two classes of Esquimaux females is well given:—

The chief had managed in some manner to get together another team of six good dogs, and he came up in fine style, bringing along with him on his small sledge everything that he had in the world, and that was not much. The conveniences for life's comforts possessed by these Arctic nomads are not numerous; and it is fortunate that their desires so well accord with their means of gratifying them, for probably no people in the world possess so little, either of portable or other kind of property. The entire cargo of the sledge consisted of parts of two bear skins, the family bedding; a half-dozen seal skins, the family tent; two lances and two harpoons; a few substantial harpoon lines; a couple of lamps and pots; some implements and materials for repairing the sledge in the event of accident; a seal-skin bag, containing the family wardrobe (that is, the implements for repairing it, for the entire wardrobe was on their backs); and then there was a roll of dried grass, which they use as we do cork soles for the boots, and some dried moss for lamp-wick; and for food they had a few small pieces of walrus-meat and blubber. This cargo was covered with one of the seal skins, over which was passed from side to side a line, like a sandal-lacing, and the whole was bound down compactly to the sledge; and on the top of it rode the family, Kalutunah himself walking alongside and encouraging on his team rather with kind persuasion than with the usual Esquimaux cruelty. In front sat the mother, the finest specimen of the Esquimaux matron that I had seen. In the large hood of her fox-skin coat, a sort of dorsal opossum-pouch, nestled a sleeping infant. Close beside the mother sat the boy to whom I have before referred, their first-born, and the father's pride. Next came a girl, about seven years old; and another, a three year old, was wrapped up in an immense quantity of furs, and was lashed to the upstanders.

As the sledge rounded to, near the vessel, I went out to meet them. The children were at first a little frightened, but they were soon got to laugh, and I found that the same arts which win the affections of Christian babies were equally potent with the heathen. The wife remembered me well, and called me "Doc-tee," while Kalutunah, grinning all over with delight, pointed to his dogs, exclaiming with pride, "They are fine ones!" to which I readily assented; and then he added, "I come to give them all to the Nalegaksoak;" and to this I also assented.

What surprised me most with this family was their apparent indifference to the cold. They had come from Iteplik in slow marches, stopping when tired in a snow shelter, or in deserted huts, and during this time our thermometers were ranging from 30° to 40° below zero; and when they came on board out of this temperature it never seemed to occur to them to warm themselves, but they first wandered all over the ship, satisfying their curiosity.

A few hours afterwards there arrived a family of quite another description—Myouk and his wife of the ragged coat. They had walked all the way up from Iteplik, the woman carrying her baby on her back all of these hundred and fifty miles. Myouk was evidently at a loss to find an excuse for paying me this visit; but he put a bold front on, and, like Kalutunah, discovered a reason. "I come to show the Nalegaksoak my wife and Daktagee," pointing to the dowdy, dirty creature that owned him for a husband, and the forlorn being that owned him for father. But when he perceived that I was not likely to pay much for the sight, he timidly remarked, with another significant point, "*She* made me come," and then started off, doubtless to see what he could steal.

After encountering innumerable dangers and hairbreadth escapes, and undergoing that fatigue and exposure incident to such an undertaking, the fond hopes of the Expedition were realized on the 19th of May, 1861, when he sighted the open sea. He thus describes his arrival at its shores, and the sight presented when he first, from an ice-peak, saw the long-talked-of open sea which is supposed to surround the North Pole:—

Standing against the dark sky at the north, there was seen in the dim outline the white sloping summit of a noble headland—the most northerly known land upon the globe. I judged it to be in latitude 82° 30', or four hundred and fifty miles from the North Pole. Nearer, another bold cape stood forth; and nearer still the headland, for which I had been steering my course the day before, rose majestically from the sea, as if pushing up into the very skies a lofty mountain peak, upon which the winter had dropped its diadem of snows. There was no land visible except the coast upon which I stood.

The sea beneath me was a mottled sheet of white and dark patches, these latter being either soft decaying ice, or places where the ice had wholly disappeared. These spots were heightened in intensity of shade and multiplied in size as they receded, until the belt of the water-sky blended them all together into one uniform color of dark blue. The old and solid floes (some a quarter of a mile, and others miles, across) and the massive ridges and wastes of hummocked ice which lay piled between them and around their margins, were the only parts of the sea which retained the whiteness and solidity of winter.

I reserve to another chapter all discussion of the value of the observations which I made from this point. Suffice it here to say that all the evidences showed that I stood upon the shores of the Polar Basin, and that the broad ocean lay at my feet; that the land upon which I stood, culminating in the distant cape before me, was but a point of land projecting far into it, like the Ceverro Vostochnoi Noss of the opposite coast of Siberia; and that the little margin of ice which lined the shore was being steadily worn away; and within a month, the whole sea would be as free from ice as I had seen the north water of Baffin Bay—interrupted only by a moving pack, drifting to and fro at the will of the winds and currents.

To proceed further north was, of course, impossible. The crack which I have mentioned would, of itself, have prevented us from making the opposite land, and the ice outside the bay was even more decayed than inside. Several open patches were observed near the shore, and in one of these there was seen a flock of *Dovekie*. At several points during our march up Kennedy Channel I had observed their breeding-places, but I was not a little surprised to see the birds at this locality so early in the season. Several burgomaster-gulls flew over head, making their way northward, seeking the open water for their feeding grounds and summer haunts. Around these haunts of the birds there is never ice after the early days of June.

And now my journey was ended, and I had nothing to do but make my way back to Port Foulke. The advancing season, the rapidity with which the thaw was taking place, the certainty that the open water was eating into Smith Sound as well as through Baffin Bay from the south, as through Kennedy Channel from the north, thus endangering my return across to the Greenland shore, warned me that I had lingered long enough.

It now only remained for us to plant our flag in token of our discovery, and to deposit a record in proof of our presence. The flags were tied to the whip-lash, and suspended between two tall rocks, and while we were building a cairn, they were allowed to flutter in the breeze; then, tearing a leaf from my note-book, I wrote on it as follows:—

"This point, the most northern land that has ever been reached, was visited by the undersigned, May 18th, 19th, 1861, accompanied by George F. Knorr, travelling with a dog-sledge. We arrived here after a tedious march of forty-six days from my winter harbor, near Cape Alexander, at the mouth of Smith Sound. My observations place us in latitude 81° 35', longitude 70° 30', W. Our further progress was stopped by rotten ice and cracks. Kennedy Channel appears to expand into the Polar Basin; and, satisfied that it is navigable at least during the months of July, August, and September, I go hence to my winter harbor, to make another trial to get through Smith Sound with my vessel, after the ice breaks up this summer.

"May 19th, 1861. I. I. HAYES."

This record being carefully secured in a small glass vial, which I brought for the purpose, it was deposited beneath the cairn; and then our faces were turned homewards. But I quit the place with reluctance. It possessed a fascination for me, and it was with no ordinary sensations that I contemplated my situation, with one solitary companion, in that hitherto untrodden desert; while my nearness to the earth's axis, the consciousness of standing upon land far beyond the limits of previous observation, the reflections which crossed my mind respecting the vast ocean which lay spread out before me, the thought that these ice-girdled waters might lash the shores of distant islands where dwell human beings of an unknown race, were circumstances calculated to invest the very air with mystery, to deepen the curiosity, and to strengthen the resolution to persevere in my determination to sail upon this sea, and to explore its furthest limits; and as I recalled the struggles which had been made to reach this sea—through the ice and across the ice—by generations of brave men, it seemed as if the spirits of these Old Worthies came to encourage me, as their experience had already guided me; and I felt that I had within my grasp "the great and notable thing" which had inspired the zeal of sturdy Frobisher, and that I had achieved the hope of matchless Parry.

The whole work is well worth attention, and will be read not only by those who feel a deep interest in Arctic discovery, but by all who desire to keep versed in the literature of the day. It is handsomely printed and well bound, and contains several admirable steel engravings, in addition to a number of pencil sketches, illustrating the plants, animals, and peculiarities of that unknown zone into which the Doctor and his party so successfully penetrated.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES BY HENRY WINTER DAVIS, OF MARYLAND. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Had Henry Winter Davis lived, there is no position in the gift of the people to which he could not have with reason aspired. Possessed of a splendid intellect, and endowed with a courage more than ordinarily found in public men, he at the same time adhered with inflexible resolution to principle, and combined with energy and determination great powers of head and breadth of heart. Dying in his prime, before the new *régime* which he so ardently longed for had dawned, he went comparatively unappreciated to his grave. Every day, however, raises him in the estimation of the public; and as his bravery and fidelity to right become more appreciated, he will continue to rise in the public esteem. The work before us is a full and revised edition of all his public speeches and writings, and affords the best index to his actions. In it we have, in his own words, the cause of his defection from the Union party, and the reason of his resignation from the Committee on Foreign Relations. His speeches are able, eloquent, and full of argument. There is no useless verbiage. Prefaced to his own papers is the biographical sketch delivered before the Houses of Congress by Hon. J. A. J. Creswell on the occasion of his death. He was certainly in every respect a rising man, a man of the people, the foremost advocate of liberty, and one whose conscientious devotion to principle placed him so far in advance of the time-serving statesmen of his generation, as to prevent a recognition of his talents and virtues until after his death.

THE PAPACY: ITS HISTORIC ORIGIN AND PRIMITIVE RELATIONS WITH THE EASTERN CHURCHES. By the Abbe Guettee, D. D. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

The Abbe is a man of courage and of undoubted piety, and his efforts to purify the Roman Catholic Church are well known and appreciated. The present volume, although written in the Church, is, at the same time, an advocate of reform, and is eminently calculated to do good. Tracing the early rise of the claimed prerogatives of the Pontiff, he takes that side of the discussion favored by the Council at Constance, over four centuries ago, and what was, at a later day, boldly advocated by the Conference at Basle. He is a man of erudition and well informed, and his work is a profound and convincing essay on the falsity of many of the claims of Rome. It is well translated and neatly published, and is for sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

"THE ROONEYS."—We have read with great satisfaction the inimitable little epic, "The Rooneys;" or the tale of how the family of Rooney attended the Ball on the completion of the ocean telegraph. It is one of those peculiarly happy hits at the absurd pretensions of the upstarts of the republic which occasionally are got off by some fortunate wit. The pretensions, the ignorance, and would-be aristocratic bearing of the Alderman and his family are excellent satires on a class of society too well known throughout all the States. It is an admirable literary effort, and should have a large sale. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, have the agency.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The contents of this popular publication for the month of March are as follows:—

The Dodge Club; or, Italy in Mdccclix; Personal Recollections of the War; If I Were Rich; Two Hundred Thousand Spiders; Our Expected Guests; A Brace of Boys; "Rum Creeters is Women;" The Virginians in Texas; Laura's Lovers; How we got our News; Alexander T. Stewart; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

The Magazine is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,760·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds,	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds,	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent.	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	6,358·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	26,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,039,532·05.	$1,070,380·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,922·99
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,530·00
	Cash in Bank $311,162·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	311,609·40
		$1,467,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones, "
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	H. P. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11§m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 627 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Michaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§	

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. B. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866.
$2,308,851·90.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,583·13
Premiums	1,162,268·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [1§]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
CAPITAL, $500,00
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White.
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angeles, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thsu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as it done in France, from pu California Wine, and taking the place of Importe Champagne.
The undersigned would call the atten o. W Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the foll letter, which may give a correct idea o the quality of thei Wine —
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO. —
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test, we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'
CALL AND TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m No. 38 DEY Street, Ne York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw Philadelphia.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 22mf§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. BELMOLD'S
18§ Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M. for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 7 2

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street),
into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER!

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A Lecture Delivered on Monday Evening, at the University of Pennsylvania, by Professor Robert E. Rogers.

On Monday evening, Professor Robert E. Rogers delivered a lecture before the Academy of Natural Sciences, his subject being "Carbon in its Relations to Life." The lecture was given in the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, and was listened to with great interest by a large audience, who were particularly pleased with the numerous experiments with which the lecturer illustrated his address. Professor Rogers spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—After the instructive and elaborate discourses to which you have listened, under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences, embracing the versatility of life, the antiquity of man, and his power and dominion over all inanimate creation, I had hoped that I might have been exempted from the necessity of attempting to add any to that which has been given; but I have appeared here under the command of the inexorable committee, and present myself this evening to hold with you a conversation upon one of the themes with which you are familiar.

Trusting in the intrinsic interest which surrounds it, I shall venture to lead you into a few reflections connected with that which exercises, probably, the most powerful control over the operations of that planet on which we live—a substance without which man could not exist, without which the arts could not flourish, without which civilization could not advance. That substance is the simple one of charcoal; carbon is its technical name.

The planet on which we dwell is a minute particle of dust, floating in the grand and boundless expanse of space.

This little spot—the abode of man—having, holding, and covering within itself all that is of interest to him, is about eight thousand miles in diameter. It wheels upon its axis at the rate of a thousand miles an hour, and it speeds through space at the amazing velocity of 68,000 miles in that same interval of time. In looking to the physical conditions exhibited in this planet, while we cannot dwell upon the steps of investigation that have been pursued, it is in our power to pursue the process of inverted reasoning, and regard it as the discoverers have presented it to us. We are, as it were, living upon a thin crust, which, when compared with the entire mass of its material, is but a thin film of paper upon an ordinary school globe. When we attain a distance beneath the surface of the earth of not more than a single mile, water will boil; at ten miles iron would melt; at fifty miles every rock would be fluid; and at the depth of or near the centre, everything would be converted into vapor.

What are the constituents of this world? When we examine them, we shall find that in all the rocks, minerals, irons, plants, fruits; in all the different kinds of animals, whether they creep, run, swim, or fly; in every organ and every part of every organ of every animal and vegetable, there are but sixty-six elements. How remarkable is this! When you advance a step further you, will find that we may eliminate a very large number of these, and arrive at the fact that out of the sixty-six there are only about thirteen that fill an important part; and when we come down still further we discover that this number resolves itself into a few, of which one occupies an entire half, another an entire fourth, and the remaining eleven one-fourth. All of those substances that we prize so highly, the metals—the precious ones particularly—do not embrace more than one-hundredth.

We are dwelling at the bottom of a great ethereal ocean, the atmosphere of which towers above our head. It is the atmosphere in which we "live, and move, and have our being." The materials of it minister to our comfort and supply our necessities. In the atmosphere there is oxygen. In the atmosphere there is a substance called nitrogen. In the atmosphere there is a material familiar to you as watery vapor. In the atmosphere there floats the substance carbonic acid. In the earth there are metallic bodies, but they have undergone a change, have been converted during that change into new substances; and these are now materials for our study. Let us advance carefully, that we may follow our theme to its legitimate conclusion.

The material called oxygen is colorless, tasteless, and without odor. You pass your hand through it, but you feel it not; you walk through it, and yet know it not; you breathe it into your lungs, and scarcely recognize that it is there; you drink it in the water which you swallow; you tread upon it on the earth which you walk. Oxygen constitutes one-half of the entire planet on which we dwell. Taking the air, the water, the vegetable and the animal substances, the rocks and the minerals, all combined, yes, half of all that we know of material existence is called oxygen gas. What are its uses? Stop for a moment the function of breathing, and you suffocate. Why? Because you fail to obtain the oxygen in your lungs. Stop its presence in the food that you swallow, and you are not nourished. Remove it from vegetables and animals, and you have totally destroyed their organization.

Carbon is capable of combining with oxygen; oxygen reciprocates the ability to combine with carbon, and these two substances form a combination which is one of the most important in the economy of living things. We find it in a variety of forms. The diamond is the most simple and purest of these forms. Sir Isaac Newton discovered, in his observations upon refracting substances, that their properties, in many cases, were due to the presence of carbon, and from this he inferred that the diamond, so wonderful in its lustre, in its refracting capacity, must contain carbon. It remained for later investigators to prove the fact.

The lecturer then exhibited specimens of large and brilliant diamonds, which have been on exhibition in Bailey & Co.'s window, and gave a short epitome of the history of the largest. This beautiful jewel, said the lecturer, represented the material which coats our lamp-shade, the smoke that floats over our city, the material that we gather from the refuse of fuel when it is burned. Moreover, the anthracite and the bituminous coal is carbon in its purest phase—carbon derived doubtless from the same source, and from the very same chemical process which we discover now taking place among the materials of organic forms.

The lecturer continued at considerable length, illustrating the varied relations of carbon to animal and vegetable life.

—Mr. William F. Skene has edited, and is about to publish, with an introduction and notes, "The Four Ancient Books of Wales, containing the Kymric Poems attributed to the Bards of the Tenth Century." This, if we mistake not, is a work which scholars will be glad to possess, a fresh interest attaching to the literature it illustrates since the publication last spring of three or four papers thereon from the accomplished pen of Matthew Arnold.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—The ballot is the crown-jewel of liberty; and it would be the personification of political folly should we fail to shield it from abuse by the safeguards which wisdom and experience enjoin. Why has republicanism failed in the ages past? That of Rome and Greece was a miserable abortion. Why was freedom's dawn delayed until our own era? And why is our illustrious example not improved by the world at large? It is because knowledge, which is the soul of freedom, has been wanting. Simultaneous with its introduction by our fathers, the work of education was begun. As population increased school-houses were erected, and our people grew in intelligence with the growth of nationality. In those States which fostered human slavery education was almost totally neglected, and there it was that the enemy of our national existence was fostered, which at last culminated in a terrible struggle for the supremacy of tyrannic rule. The masses of the Southern population are to-day deplorably ignorant, and thus proved willing aids to the instigators of Secession. But for this, few could have been found willing to initiate the terrible experiment. It was the absence of real knowledge, and the consequent deception of the masses by designing leaders, that gave strength to the late Rebellion.

Our fathers committed a grave error in their first enactments regulating and bestowing the franchise upon foreigners. They little thought that what seemed to them but a simple act of justice to men fleeing from oppression, would in time become a preponderating balance in our political system. Experience has shown that in our undue liberality with this sacred privilege, we have been "throwing our pearls before swine," and risking the best interests of government. Had the emigration from foreign climes been of the more intelligent class, the result would have been different. Their power of discrimination would have been better, and their influence and their votes would have been given in favor of measures of great public utility, and tending to increase and perpetuate the blessings we enjoy. The Democratic party, so called, has drawn its greatest share of vitality from the ignorance of foreign lands; and as the organized ally of Southern slavery has, from time to time, arrayed itself against truth, and in the hour of final peril volunteered its influence and sympathy in behalf of secession and rebellion. But for this preponderance of foreign ignorance, we would have long since been free from the oppression and confusion incident to the worst system of banking that the world has ever been cursed with. We look with amazement upon the loose, irresponsible, and destructive system of the past, on which we have been forced to rely, in obedience to the dictates of this ignorant tyrant.

But the victory is ours at last, thanks to the necessities of war and the educational systems of the North, which have made knowledge as free as the air of heaven.

Ignorance is the worst of tyrants, and is most oppressive to her own votaries. She may speak the praise of freedom with her lips, and, at the same time, crush it beneath her feet. Without general intelligence, a Government of the people cannot continue. Thus it is that, in every attempt to organize such, confusion and failure have followed. The patriots of the seagirt isle must first break asunder the shackles which fetter the people's minds, before they can expect to establish for them a free government. Mexico must first be lifted from the mire of ignorance before she is fit to use the ballot effectually. Revolutions and counter revolutions will continue till the crack of doom, unless the genius of education first has her sacred mission completed.

Ignorance, then, is the bane of the ballot, and we should see to it, in completing the reforms contemplated, that this sacred power be so guarded as to insure its perpetuity. Indiscriminate suffrage might prove, at last, the poison of our political system. It has so proven in the past; we should take warning, and guard the future from a like danger.

Qualified suffrage, based upon education, seems to be the only safe policy, not as a finality, but as the forerunner of universal suffrage. We can conceive of no motive so stimulating to mental improvement as this. It would be equivalent to a general franchise, inasmuch as it would give to all the right to the ballot as soon as the proper amount of education is secured; which would be short to those possessing sufficient ambition to improve the mind, and any who obstinately refuse to improve the opportunity deserve the exclusion they invite.

The reform should be general. There should be no distinctions. We would have it in Pennsylvania as well as in Georgia. We would, by this means, send the schoolmaster into Bucks county, and other benighted regions, and, like the Spartan ruler, make the withholding of light from the mind of a child a crime in the parent. If we would perpetuate liberty, let us surround her with a bulwark of intelligence; otherwise she may be lost to the race, and the reign of tyranny be instituted in her stead. The true road to *universal* suffrage, if we would have it sure, safe, and permanent, is to make it dependent on education, which in turn will secure its perpetuation against every danger. Massachusetts has illustrated the wisdom of qualified suffrage; why not try it in Pennsylvania? Justice to the negro demands it.

A REPUBLICAN.

"CRIME AND ITS REMEDY."

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—A writer in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, signing himself "M. A.," enters into the question of "Crime and its Remedy" at some length, and enumerates a number of causes for the downward tendency of our youth and of society in general. They are all of much force; but I think they do not touch the "real source of vice and immorality" in our midst. Bear with me while I give my views on this subject.

I think the great fault lies with us (parents), and why? In the first place, every "mother" vies with her neighbor as to who shall wear the richest clothes and the newest fashions. The conversation in the family and with acquaintances is carried on before the children, who readily imbibe the mother's notions and tastes. Then, as soon as the child passes into girlhood, she is taught the advantage of dressing well and fashionably; and her mind, instead of being well stored with a knowledge of household duties and its practical application, is filled with the fripperies attendant on personal adornment. She is dressed to receive company, or to appear well dressed on the street. In this particular I fear that parents have a fearful amount of sin to answer for.

Instead of keeping their daughters at home, engaged in domestic duties, every fine afternoon finds hundreds of them on the street, entirely beyond the supervision necessary at their time of life, and exposed to forming acquaintances which eventually lead, if not to their ruin, yet to their total unfitness for the employments of the household. Let mothers begin with their daughters by example, as well as by precept. Let a continual and kindly watch be kept over them in their associations, and the acquaintances they form. Let no daughter, under any circumstances, be allowed to go out in the evening, either to a theatre, to a ball, or to promenade the street, unless in the care of some member of the family, and you would soon see a very different state of things from the present. Again, in our visitors. Let no young man visit our daughters but under our own supervision. Let his moral character be well ascertained. Let those visits be made at seasonable hours, under our own eye, in our family circle, and at no other time or place, and our young men and women will very soon be led to understand the advantage of spending the evening in intelligent conversation and employment, instead of the trifling and degenerating customs which at present prevail. In fine, let mothers themselves avoid affectation and display, desire for dress and extravagance, and their daughters will soon follow their example.

And let us "fathers" not only pay strict attention to the duty of providing for the physical wants of our children, but let us show our sons an example worthy their imitation. Let us converse with them on every subject, read with them, make our home cheerful and happy, provide them with all such seasonable sources of amusement as are within our reach, and make them our companions in the street. Leave the club, the billiard-room, and drinking saloons to those who have no responsibility resting on them, and our sons will soon "look up" to us with affectionate respect, and enjoy our society, and if at any time they should fall into error, our advice; and care and anxiety over them will be felt as a continual reproach, as well as an incentive to restore them to the path of rectitude.

At present the boy, as soon as he reaches his teens, is allowed to choose his own company, to learn to smoke, to chew, to drink, to visit when he likes and whom he likes, so long as he observes the proprieties of the family. His father's pursuits and his are alike, although different in their associations; and, not having any fatherly and constantly anxious care extended ever him, is it any wonder that his passions gain the mastery over him, until he forms habits which at length end in his ruin?

This, Mr. Editor, is where I think reform has to commence. "Show me the mothers of a nation," said Napoleon, "and I will tell you the character of the people." Let the law take care of those who have no law of the household over them, but let us who have families that we dearly love, see to it that we are not chargeable for lawless passions which we have not only *not* curbed, but by our example have helped to develop.

Yours respectfully, A PARENT.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6'48 MOON RISES.....7'56
SUN SETS.....5'41 HIGH WATER.....2'45

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	PHILADELPHIA, H.M.	WASHINGTON, H.M.
New Moon	4	1'15 ev.	1'08 ev.
First Quarter	11	8'39 ev.	8'32 ev.
Full Moon	18	2'40 ev.	2'31 ev.
Last Quarter	26	6'31 mo.	6'24 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

ANDREW WHEELER,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
EDW. Y. TOWNSEND,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 1
Col Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
China	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 2
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
Col Washington	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	Feb. 6
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 7
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 9
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Feb. 21
Col Washington	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Feb. 23
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Feb. 23
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
China	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Col New York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Cella	New York	London	Mar. 2
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Mississippi	New York	Havre	Mar. 2
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2

FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 20
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Feb. 20
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Feb. 20
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 20
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Feb. 23
Juniata	New Orleans	Philadelphia	Feb. 23
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 23
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 23
Fang Shuey	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 23
San Jacinto	New York	Savannah	Feb. 24
Corsica	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 2
San Salvador	New York	Savannah	Mar. 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship David Crocker, Burgess, New York, C. H. Cummings.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co.
Steamship Chase, Crossman, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Key West, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Caleb Stetson, Robinson, Fortress Monroe, U. S. Quartermaster.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bremen ship Adele, Jaburg, from New York, in ballast.
Brig Thomas Walter, Westerdyke, 12 days from St. Barts, with salt, etc., to Jaureteche & Lavergne.
Schr Circassian, Kendall, 15 days from Belfast, Me., with potatoes to White, Arey & Chicke.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, for Liverpool, at New Orleans 15th inst.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Steamship St. George, Smith, from Glasgow, at Portland 19th inst.
Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Bowen, for Norfolk, sailed from Richmond 17th inst.
Steamship Kensington, Hodge, for New Orleans, cleared at Boston 16th inst.
Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, for Boston and Philadelphia, at Liverpool 2d inst.
Steamship Australasian Cook, for Liverpool, cleared at New York Yesterday.
Barque White Wing, Ross, from Buenos Ayres, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Thomas, Patterson, for Philadelphia, at Cardenas 12th inst.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Cook, for Messina and Philadelphia, cleared at Palermo about 18th ult.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr D. E. Siner, Huntley, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, at New Orleans 14th inst.
Schr Jane N. Baker, Adams, from Galveston, at New York 19th inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES WORRELL, SEN., Deceased.

Letters Testamentary in this estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to this estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

S. MORGAN RAMSEY,
1 20 w6* No. 229 DOCK Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions. Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, S. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Plymouth and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12.55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Barsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 5.45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6.45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10.45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4.20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Barsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5.20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 8.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9.15 A. M., 2.30 and 8.40 P. M.

2.35 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1.30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 5.15, and 7.05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11.50 A. M., and 3.05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Office, No. 115 South THIRD Street. 1 15

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1.20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5.40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8.00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10.00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5.00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7.15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5.30 P. M., arrive at New York 4.40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10.25 A. M., arrive at New York 10.10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 15 A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4.30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents, H. B. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. DURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. T. BARNEY & W. H. SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1865, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

11.30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6.15 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
WM. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 30c. per 100 lbs; Washington, 30c. per 100 lbs; Georgetown, 30c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, at 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

WHOLESALE SALESROOM,

No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.

All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1865.

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

All Pencils are stamped—

"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."

None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it. to lmwfsm

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington,	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE

NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE.

Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 21 f GENERAL AGENT.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8.15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.20 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11.30, and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.20 and 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12.30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1.05 and 11.53 A. M., and 1.48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9.05 A. M., and 9.15 P. M., passing Reading at 4.49 and 10.51 A. M. and 11.30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11.20 A. M., and 7.11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.36 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7.50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1.00 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.35 A. M., and 5.25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of the BROADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32.50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5.30 A. M., 12.45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest.

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast time at 12.00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line we have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE" at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets,
Philadelphia.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No 621 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

BY THE CABLES.

FENIAN REVOLT.

Illness of the Princess Alexandra.

Loss of the Ship Koh-i-noor.

The Elections in Germany

The Fenians.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—None of the Fenians who participated in the late revolt have been captured.

Nine of the persons who were arrested at Dublin on suspicion of being Fenians, have been tried, found guilty, and heavily sentenced.

Great Britain.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra, wife of the Prince of Wales, is quite ill to-day with rheumatism.

Marine Disaster.

Despatches have been received here which state that the ship Koh-i-nor, Captain Rutter, from Calcutta for Boston, which sailed on the 8th of November, was abandoned at sea on the 1st of January. No further particulars.

Germany.

BERLIN, February 20.—Returns from the recent elections for members of the German Parliament have nearly all been received. All the members from Saxony are anti-Prussian in politics.

The Prussian Government has contracted with parties for the purchase of several steamers of American pattern, for use where quick service is required.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, February 20—Noon.—Consols 91. U. S. Five-twenties are advancing. The opening quotation is 74½. Erie Railroad, 37½; Illinois Central; 78, ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL, February 20 — Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady. Estimated sales to-day, 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 14d. Lard, 38s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 20.

The Surratt Case.

It is understood that ex-Governor Thomas H. Ford and Colonel P. A. Hinckley have been retained as counsel in the case of John H. Surratt, on the charge of murder.

His appearance is unusually neat and cleanly, and his face is intelligent enough to have made him the active and confidential companion of Booth.

The prisoner had heretofore repeatedly denied that he was Surratt, but yesterday, when he was about to be delivered into the hands of the United States Marshal, the following colloquy occurred:—

Marshal—Is your name John H. Surratt?

Prisoner—It is, sir.

Marshal—Then, sir, I arrest you by virtue of a bench warrant, issued to me by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

Surratt, on arriving at jail, appeared cheerful, and informed Warden Brown that he wished to give him as little trouble as possible. He inquired particularly for his sister, saying he thought she was dead.

When asked if there was anything he wanted, he said he would like the privilege of smoking, which was granted him.

The crew of the Swatara was this morning transferred to the steamer Marblehead, to be sent to the steamer New Hampshire at Norfolk.

Presidential Approvals.

The President has approved of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant permits to curators of incorporated or chartered institutions to withdraw alcohol in specified quantities from bond without the payment of the internal revenue tax on the same, or on the spirits from which the alcohol has been distilled, for the sole and exclusive purpose of preserving specimens of the anatomy and physiology of natural history belonging to such institutions.

Also, a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to employ Ocean Mail service between San Francisco, in California, and Portland, in Oregon, not less than three times per month, in continuation of the service from New York via Panama to San Francisco: Provided, that the cost of the said service shall not exceed $25,000 per annum, the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder.

Also a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to purchase for the Government of the United States, David's Island, in Long Island Sound, at the sum of $88,500, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease of Simeon Island, dated March 30, 1863, by which the island was leased to the United States, and is now occupied by the same.

The Committee to Investigate the Charges of Collusion.

The Special Committee, of which Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, is Chairman, to inquire into the truth of the alleged bargaining between the President and certain Republican members of the House, had its first meeting to-day. Nothing was done beyond summoning several witnesses.

Financial Prospects.

The Loan Certificate bill is locked up in the Banking Committee. Four prominent members of the Ways and Means Committee are absent. There is no prospect of any further financial action by this Congress.

Mr. Greeley and the Postmaster-Generalship.

It is denied that Horace Greeley has been offered the Postmaster-Generalship, but it is certain that Mr. Randall has offered to resign.

Indian Treaties.

A treaty was entered into yesterday with the Sisseton and Morpeton bands of Sioux Indians, from the northeastern portion of Dacotah Territory, providing for settling them on reservations in the eastern portion of the territory.

A treaty has been made with the Sacs and Foxs of Minnesota, providing for their removal from that State to the western part of Dacotah. Also, with the Stockbridge tribe of Wisconsin, providing for the sale of lands now occupied by them, and removing them to reservations in another part of the State.

Scenes in Congress.

There is great confusion in the House to-day over the various amendments proposed to the Senate substitute for the Military Government bill. The ball was opened by the motion of Mr. Blaine to concur in the Senate amendment with the amendment offered last night by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, declaring certain persons ineligible to seats in State Constitutional Conventions and to vote for members of such conventions. The demand for the previous question was negatived by only four majority, and this increased the excitement.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Shellabarger, declaring that until the people of said rebellious States shall, in due form of law, be admitted into Congress, the civil Government which may exist there shall be deemed to be provisional only and subject to the authority of the United States, and all elections of officers for such Governments shall be conducted only by persons named in the fifth section of this act, was adopted.

The vote on Mr. Wilson's amendment, as amended, is now being taken, and it is evident that it will be carried by a large majority. The understanding is that the Senate amendment as thus amended will be immediately passed by the House, and that the Senate will concur in the House amendment.

The Senate amendment as amended by the House has just passed the House by a vote of 125 to 46, every Republican voting for it but Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee, and Mr. Hubbell, of Ohio.

The Southern Loyalists and the Military Bill.

The Southern loyalists here have held a meeting and protested against the passage of the pending Reconstruction bill.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee of Conference on the bill to fix the compensation of bailiffs and criers of the Courts of the District of Columbia, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported back a resolution to provide seats on the floor of the Senate for the reporters of the New York Associated Press, and the United States and European News Association and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Mr. Anthony stated that, since the resolution was offered, the U. S. and European Association had been dissolved. Several Senators had spoken to him in favor of a seat for the reporter of the New York Associated Press, but he understood from the reporter that he did not wish any such accommodation if it was to be looked upon in the light of an obligation, or if there were any Senators to object to it. The committee was discharged.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kan.) presented the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in favor of the admission of Colorado. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) presented the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature for an additional appropriation for the Paris Exposition expenses. Ordered to be printed.

The Chair laid before the Senate the certificate of the Governor of Pennsylvania that the State of Pennsylvania had ratified the fourteenth article to the Constitution.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) moved to correct the journal in the entry in reference to the death of Samuel Downing, described as the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War, by making it read the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War whose name was borne on the pension rolls. The correction was made.

Mr. Myers (Pa.) asked leave to offer a resolution directing that, after the Tax bill shall have been acted on, all regular orders except the morning hour and all special orders shall be set aside, and the Tariff bill shall be the special order until disposed of.

Several members objected.

On motion of Mr. Schenck (Ohio), the Secretary of War was directed to communicate all correspondence between the Commandant of the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, and the President of the Augusta and Summersville Railroad Company in reference to the extension of that railroad to the Arsenal.

Mr. McRuer (Cal.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving the right of way and making a grant of land to the Sierra Nevada and Contra Costa Irrigation and Canal Company in California. Recommitted and ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide efficient governments for the Rebel States.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) withdrew his motion to recede from the disagreement to the Senate amendment, and moved the previous question on the motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa) to concur with the Senate amendment, with an amendment to the fifth section, as follows:—

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said Rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention.

Mr. Shellabarger (Ohio) asked Mr. Blaine to withdraw the previous question, to enable him to offer an amendment.

Mr. Blaine absolutely refused to do so.

Mr. Shellabarger then expressed the hope that the House would not second the previous question.

Mr. Banks asked Mr. Wilson to modify his amendment, so as to extend the disqualification to voters.

Mr. Blaine objected resolutely to any debate being allowed.

The House voted by tellers on seconding the previous question, and refused to second it—yeas, 72; nays, 76.

Mr. Shellabarger (Ohio) then moved the following as an amendment:—

"And be it further enacted, that until the people of the said Rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third section of the said Constitutional amendment."

The previous was moved and seconded.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) inquired whether it was in order to move to refer the amendment to a committee to have it condensed and simplified.

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr. Boyer (Pa.) moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Negatived without a division.

The question was then taken on Mr. Shellabarger's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas, 98; nays, 70.

The question then recurred on agreeing to Mr. Wilson's motion to concur with the Senate amendment, with the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, as that was amended by Mr. Shellabarger. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, 125; nays, 46; a strict party vote. So the Senate amendment as thus modified was agreed to, and the bill was, at a quarter past 10 o'clock, sent back to the Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 20.—The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House appointing a committee to visit Philadelphia on the occasion of the presentation of John Hancock's chair and table, on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, to Independence Hall.

Various Senators from rural districts presented petitions against Sunday travel and the present license law.

Mr. Randall introduced a bill repealing the act incorporating the Odd Fellows' Hall, of Tremont, and vesting the rights of association in Tremont Lodge.

Mr. Burnett, one incorporating the Equinunk Bridge Company.

Mr. O'Donnell, one authorizing the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railroad Company to borrow one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Ridgway read a supplement to the Chesnut Hill and Cheltenham Turnpike.

Mr. McCandless read a supplement to the Point Breeze Park Association.

Mr. Bigham read an act incorporating the Shakespeare and Lydia Allen Consolidated Silver Mining Company.

Mr. Fisher called up the act changing the venue in the case of J. E. Colwell vs. the Catawissa Railroad from Philadelphia to Northumberland County. Passed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Lee offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The business of dealing in lottery policies and lottery tickets is carried on to an alarming extent in the city of Philadelphia, in violation of law and in derogation of public morals; and

Whereas, Thousands of dollars are annually wrung from the dupes of these and other nefarious gambling schemes, and hundreds of youths driven into dissipation and ruin; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five members of this House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the above-named abuses, and report to this House by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Stumbaugh offered a resolution appointing a Committee to inquire whether any Railroad Officers in this State have diverted freight from any of the regular lines in favor of any Express Companies. Passed.

The Committee consists of Messrs. Stumbaugh, Marks, Cameron, Steadman and Kurtz.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Cotton dull at 32½@33c. Flour quiet, and market without decided change; sales of 4500 bbls. State at $8 60@11 40; Western, $8 55@12. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and declining. Oats dull and declining: Western, 53@56c.; State, 65@65½c. Pork firm; new mess at $20 75@20 87½; Dressed Hogs firm at 9½@10c. Provisions quiet. Whisky quiet and steady.

Violent Snow Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, February 20.—A violent snow storm commenced early this morning, and now (noon) continues with unabated fury, the wind blowing a gale, and the snow badly drifted.

The railroad and steamboat travel is much impeded, but no disasters from the outside of the city have been reported thus far.

From Boston.

BOSTON, February 20.—A colored man named James Robinson, in the Superior Criminal Court at Lowell, yesterday, was tried and convicted of committing an outrage on the person of Mrs. Rebecca G. Mann, a lady seventy-two years of age, on the 10th of January last, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—John and Thomas Mullin were arrested, and obtained a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, upon the charge of robbing a man at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets of $535, about two weeks ago. $225 of the money was found in the neighborhood, under a pile of oyster shells. They were committed for a further hearing.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Susq Bds	62	1000 sh Ocean Oil	23c
$300 Sch N 7 p c b	51¼	50 do	23c
$2000 C & Am 6s, '89	95	100 sh 12th & 13th	2¾
$14200 City 6s, Old Gas	98½	100 do	2¾
$8000 War & Fr'n 7s	81	6 sh Girard Bank	56½
110 sh Leh V	62	25 sh Norrist'n R	61½
27 do	62	16 sh Leh N Scr	57¼
20 do	62		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Read mt 6s	90½	$2000 Sch Nav 6s, '82	79
$5000 Susq Cl Bs	63	40 sh Penna R	56½

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, February 19.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY TRAVEL.

Mr. Coleman, of Lebanon, Mr. Randall, of Schuylkill, Mr. Fisher, of Lancaster, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Harrisburg, presented petitions to the Senate last evening in opposition to the cars running in Philadelphia on Sunday.

Last evening an effort was made in the House to get a vote on the bill to allow the people of Philadelphia to vote for or against the cars running on Sunday; and if decided in the affirmative, to make it a law without further legislation. A motion to adjourn, however, prevailed. This is not to be considered as unfavorable to the passage of the bill in the House, but it is very questionable whether it will get through the Senate, as a number of that body are not only opposed to Sunday travel, but they hold that the Legislature has no right to give the power to the people to make laws for themselves. If it should happen to pass both branches, it will be with the "without regard to race or color" clause attached to it.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN BUCKS.

Colonel W. W. H. Davis, Editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, and late Colonel of the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment, has sent a circular here asking the generous and patriotic to contribute to a fund for the erection of a monument to the officers and men of his regiment. As nearly every county is engaged in a similiar work, we are afraid that the gallant Colonel will not meet with much success in his unselfish duty outside of Bucks.

ANOTHER GENERAL RAILROAD LAW BILL.

There have been three different bills introduced into the Senate for a free railroad law. Some of the Senators are under the impression that the Legislature should not pass a free railroad law until the concurrent action of Maryland, Delaware, etc., is first obtained. But the pressure is so strong in the Senate that a bill in some shape or other will unquestionably pass at this session. The last bill, which is very carefully worded, provides that any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, not less than nine, may form a company for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a railway, to be operated by steam power, the articles of incorporation not to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth until at least $10,000 of stock for every mile of railway proposed to be made is subscribed thereto, and ten per centum paid thereon in good faith and in cash to the directors named in the articles of association.

The stockholders of all corporations organized under this act are to be individually liable, to the amount of their stock, for the payment of wages of labor, materials furnished, right of way, property used, and damages incurred in the construction, maintenance, and operation of their respective railways, that may be due and unpaid for a period not exceeding six months. A provision is made that it shall not be lawful to make any charge for the transportation of anthracite or bituminous coals, iron ore, pig metal, lumber, and agricultural products transported in the cars owned by individuals, associations, or corporations other than the company owning or constructing the railway when transported thereon twenty or more miles, exceeding two cents per ton per mile, which shall include wheel toll, and not exceeding two and a half cents per mile when transported in the cars of the company.

No street, lane, alley, or highway, in any city or incorporated borough or district, shall be used, occupied, or appropriated by any railway company incorporated under this act, without the consent of the municipal authorities and the payment of damages. All corporations under this act shall begin the survey of the route set forth in their respective charters, and shall within six months thereafter file a complete map in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in case of neglect to build the road, the right of priority shall cease, and the location can be taken up by any corporation. The managers to consist of a President and not less than six nor more than twelve Directors.

The directors of any railway company created under this act shall have the power to borrow money, not exceeding in amount twenty thousand dollars per mile, and issue the bonds of the company therefor, payable at such time not exceeding fifty years, and at such rates of interest not exceeding seven per cent. The Legislature reserves the right to impose upon any corporation so created such taxes upon its property, traffic, capital stock, and bonds as it may deem from time to time proper.

The Free Railway bill has been made the special order in the Senate to-morrow morning. It does not embrace passenger railways. It is expected that Mr. Bigham (Rep.) and Mr. Wallace (Dem.) will make powerful speeches in favor of the measure. It is understood that the friends of the large railroad corporations in this State do not oppose the passage of the bill, of which I have given you a synopsis above.

THE FIRST VETOES.

Governor Geary returned to the House this morning several bills which he had vetoed. These are the Governor's first veto messages.

Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster is working very industriously in the State Department, and he takes particular pains to pass over all bills that come in conflict with the powers of the different courts and the general laws of the State.

ROAD JURORS.

Mr. Wells has introduced a bill into the Senate making the pay of road jurors and viewers, in the city of Philadelphia, two dollars and a half per day.

AN EXCITING SESSION.

The Senate was in session until nearly midnight, debating the act granting one-tenth of the proceeds of the land donated by Congress to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. Mr. Bigham, of Allegheny, and Mr. Lowry, of Erie, were particularly severe on the bill, looking at the Agricultural Society, as far as practical results were concerned, as a failure. Mr. Speaker Hall took the floor, and made an earnest fight in defense of the bill. [It is understood that Senator McCandless has a bill providing for a similar institution in the vicinity of Philadelphia.] The bill again came up this morning, and was passed by a very decided vote.

A CENTRAL OR MIDDLE PENITENTIARY.

The rapid increase of population in this State, particularly in the middle portion of it, shows that crime steadily keeps pace with it, and that necessity demands that an additional penitentiary should be built in a central or middle situation. This is more apparent from the fact that both the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries have not sufficient accommodations for the criminals sent to them, and will, at this session, ask for large appropriations to make needed extensions and improvements. A bill, it is said, will soon be introduced into the Legislature, having for its object the building of an additional Penitentiary, in such a situation as can be readily reached by the courts of Dauphin, Perry, Cumberland, Juniata, Franklin, York, Snyder, Union, Lebanon, Lycoming, Columbia, Centre, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair, Schuylkill, and other counties. Harrisburg being the seat of government, and convenient for the conveyance of prisoners by railroad from the different middle counties, makes it a desirable site, if the Legislature should pass a law for the building of a third Penitentiary.

The high hill on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, in Cumberland county, appears to be a favorite spot with a number of persons who are interested in the subject. It is in a healthy situation, and convenient for the transportation of all the necessary building materials. It was originally intended to build the Capitol on this hill, which was fortified during the Rebellion, and is now known as Fort Washington.

MR. VERON FLETCHER'S "VENUS."

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—In looking over the newspapers of the 19th, I observed in the *Age* a criticism upon this painting, in which the writer, although just and honest, regarding the subject of criticism according to his own view of the matter, does not coincide with the numerous and almost unanimous opinions of critics, anatomists, and connoisseurs of art who have had the pleasure of examining this very beautiful work. In the first place, the critic of the *Age* states that "Mr. Veron Fletcher is a *young* artist of this city." We will admit that Mr. Fletcher is not *old* yet, having had only some thirty years' experience as an artist. The critic of the *Age* informs us "that the *pose* of the form is wanting in ease and grace, the drawing is faulty in some particulars, and the face fails to realize the poetical conception." Now, I have heard the almost universal acknowledgment of good judges of art, that the ease and grace of the position in this picture is most perfect, and the drawing exceedingly fine and, being myself an anatomist, I challenge any one to point out a fault in the anatomical drawing of this figure.

I think, perhaps, that the difference between the "critic of the *Age*" and myself is merely a misunderstanding of the conception of the subject, according to the idea of the artist. The many representations of "Venus" by both old and modern artists, convey the idea of beauty and grace combined with sensuality and voluptuousness. Now, I contend that "Venus" was considered the perfection of grace and beauty, combined with purity, modesty, and chastity—a something to excite admiration, but not to pander to the grosser passions; and this, I conceive, was the study of the artist, and which he has most faithfully placed on canvas. M. D.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.

50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 50c.
100 dozen Linen Doylies, at $1, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, and $1 75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2 45 up to $6 per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Towelling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 68c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.
8-4 do. do. do. $1 12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1 20 per yard.
Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, $2 50.
A large assortment Shirting Linens.
Heavy Housewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 50c., up to $1 a yard.
Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.
Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 31 cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whittinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 22

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC all widths,
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] **NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.**

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

Have just received—

1300 yards Plaid Poil de Chevre, Spring colors, at 25c. per yard; cost 40 to import,
Select styles Spring Delaines.
Large assortment New-Style Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25c.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75c.; large assortment, all size plaits.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
Boys' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 18¾, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Bleached, Unbleached, and Loom Table Linens.
Nursery Diaper by the piece, all prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' large size Silk Hdkfs., bargain.
New Spring Balmorals, $1 25.
Balmorals, $1 75; over 60 dozen sold.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
One bale ⅞ Doniet Flannel, 31c.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannel, 37½c.
All-wool Flannels, from 31c. to $1.
Best styles, best quality Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels at reduced prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins at lowest market prices,
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem.
Forestdale, Amoskeag, etc. etc.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths, all prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case Muslin, 25c.; best in the city.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS, Etc.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS,
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATTINGS,

And a full assortment of

FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS, Etc. Etc.,

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

AGENTS FOR

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. TOLSOM & SON'S

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

JUST LANDED,

ENGLISH CARPETINGS

VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY, and
INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

GEORGE W. HILL,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers 2 13 wfmsm

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS,

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,

Will open this morning, from Auction, 1000 yards white Matting at only 25c.; Ingrain Carpets, 40, 45, and 50c.; All wool Ingrain Carpets, 62, 75, 87c., $1, and $1 25; Hemp Carpet, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1 75; Three-ply Carpets, $2; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; Gilt-bordered Window Shades, $1 to $3; Muslins, 12c. to 25c.; Blankets, $5; Comfortables, $2 50; Alpacas, 37c. to $1; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Cloth Table Covers, $1 50; Table Linens, 40c. to $1 50. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

FLORIST

AND

reserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Banquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flower furnished to order at all seasons 1 23 trp

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

February 21, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. 2 18 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

February 22, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 2 18 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning.

February 25, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination, and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [2 19 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—In consequence of the storm this morning, the sale of French China Ware, etc., has been postponed until Friday morning, 22d inst. 1t

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart,	Paul Weber,
Thomas Cole,	Andre Piamot,
Andreas Achenbach,	Stroebel,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Rossiter,
A. Guillemin,	W. Weir,
Eugene de Block,	W. Shayer, Sr.,
J. Patrois,	G. Shalders,
David Denoter,	E. U. Barnes,
Theodore Frere,	C. Verlat,
Count de Bylandt,	Baron,
C. dell Acqua,	Coutourier,
Gus de Longhe,	Louis Lasalle,
F. R. Meyerheim,	Paul Meyer,
J. W. Preyer,	Hein Burgers,
M'me Bonner,	M'me Pages,
A. Van Hamme,	Rosiers,
Laurent de Beul,	Carabain,
Sonderland,	Eversen,
De Vogel,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Roffiaen,	Muslin,
Van Wyngerdt,	Von Sebin,
H. L. Rolfe,	Ebel,
W. Bromley,	Verschuur,
J. H. Dell,	Dillens,
Vertin,	Seignac,
De Vaux,	Kruseman,
Stevens,	Auffray,
Von Raven,	Professor Grund,
Brandenburg,	Zimmerman,
Kuwasseg,	De Vigne,
Lenfant de Metz,	De Vos,
Kluyvers,	De Leub,
Le Ray,	Clara Van Wilie,
Lelekert,	L. Robbe, etc., etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 14t

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stock, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers, and by separate handbills.

Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.

Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18

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